LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 169— BOMBAY TUESDAY NOVEMBER 15 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
19 Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	0,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		6,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,649
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA.		6,568
3 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		16,602
21 „	CHINA‡		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTAN‡..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.
‡Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.
† 1st Saloon only.
‡ Extra sailing at the following reduce rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
19th Nov.	DUMANA ..	8427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS, SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA. JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1927			
x13th Dec.	DELTA		Colombo Straits China and Japan.
17th „	ALIPORE		Straits China and Japan.
31st „	TASMANIA MARU ..		Straits, & Japan
1928			
x10th Jan.	KHIVA ..		Colombo Straits China and Japan,
x31st „	KALYAN ..		Colombo Straits. China and Japan.

xApproximate Dates.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
15th Nov.	VITA ..		Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
18th „	BANDRA ..		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
18th „	VARELA ..		Busreh via Karachi
19th „	CHAKLA ..		Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
23rd „	KAROA ..		East & South Africa
30th „	xELLORA ..		Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tamba Maru ..	5845	6 Nov.	17 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 „	30 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	27 „	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	15 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 „	30 „
Moji Maru ..	3767	21 „	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 „	12 „

* Passenger Steamer
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Phiada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
'Gram Nos. 20279, 23735. Telg: 'Y usen.'

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Agents, NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	13th Nov.	22nd „
Honolulu Maru ..	24th „	6th Dec.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	2 rd „
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th „	30th „
Heiyo Maru ..	19th „	31st „
Hiyeizan Maru ..	20th „	3rd Jan.
Celebes Maru ..	25th „	7th „

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No 22180. Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355
Tej Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price Rs. 12-0 Net.
or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to :
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Ambalia Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpar		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough; Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulleer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMI & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22492

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs.20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs.10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Managing Agents :
M. KANJI & Co
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Ezoof Building D'Lisi Street, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)
ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has recently introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to :—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars
WITH
THE VULCAN INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED,
For Particulars Apply to :-
K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rail fare PAID. Prospectus on two annas stamp. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A. R.551.

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Piece Goods and Hosiery. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply SYAL TRADING CO., registered, "Rose Villa", Ludhiana.
T. 29381.

WANTED.—English or Vernacular knowing CANDIDATES both male and female to obtain M.D., M.B., L.M.P. Kaviraj, Hakim Hazik, etc., degrees and diplomas of the well-renowned and registered by the Govt. A. H. Medical College Aligarh, in a few months by correspondence. Special concession for private practitioners. For prospectus apply to:—THE SECRETARY, A. H. Medical College, Aligarh.
A. R534.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

MEDICALS.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

CATARACTS.—No matter ripe or unripe No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI CHEER YOU.

Kakomi Dosootis for Curtains, Purdahs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours, samples of Kakomi Dosootis will be sent on application.
Price for size 36" x 57" As. 13 per yard.
Price for size 51" x 52" Rs. 1-2 per yard.

THE RIGHT BATH-MAT.

A bath mat's life is not a happy one! our Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job. Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges.
Unbleached Rs. 1-15 each.
Bleached Rs. 2-3 each.

SLEEP IN KAKOMI.

Kakomi Flannelette is soft and fleecy and admirably suited to Pyjama wear. Get a suit this winter and see the difference.
No. 1502 As. 15 per yard.
No. 1503 As. 11 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.
K2

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle," can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BEST STUFF GUARANTEED—"MAHARANEE" LADIES' SILK SARHEES natural fast Cream colour in washing and Embroidered with Silk Thread Alround and on four corners 5, 5 1/2, and 6 yds long 41 inches wide at Rs. 3/- per yard. LADIES' SILK JUMPERS ENGLISH FASHION different fast colours at Rs. 2/8/- TENNIS SILK MUFFLERS VERTICAL AND CHECKED different fast colours 50" x 10" at Rs. 2/-, 60" x10" at Rs. 2/4/0, 70" x 10" at Rs. 2/8/0 GENTS' SILK BANIANS SUPERIOR FRENCH NECK buttoned and buttonless White and Fast shades at Rs. 2/8/0 each post free TRAVELLING CANVASSERS WANTED. NEHAL CHAND AND CO., P. O. Box No. 10. Ludhiana.
T. 29497.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. "SUMATRA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 14th November from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House," 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1927.
2. To declare a dividend on Preference Shares for the half-year ended 30th June. 1927.
3. To declare a dividend on Ordinary Shares for the year ended 30th June, 1927.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 21st day of November to the 26th day of November, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents,
J. D. GHANDY,
Director.

Bombay, 1st November, 1327.

NOTE:—If Resolutions 2 and 3 are passed at the Meeting Dividends on "Preference" and "Ordinary" Shares will be paid on and after Friday, the 6th day of January, 1928, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on the 19th day of November, 1927.

29517

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1927.
2. To declare a dividend on Preference Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1927.
3. To declare a dividend on Ordinary Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1927.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Narottam Morarjee, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 21st day of November, to the 26th day of November, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
J. D. GHANDY,
Director.

Bombay, 1st November, 1927.

NOTE:—If the above Resolutions 2 and 3 are passed at the Meeting, dividends or shares will be paid for the half-year end 30th June, 1927, on and after TUESDAY, the 27th day of December, to those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on the 19th day of November, 1927.

29516

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA

Will be held at KODIBAG near KARWAR, 21st November, 1927, and the following days.
1,053 tons teak logs
27 tons Sissum logs
69 tons Matti logs
3 tons Honne logs
About 2,518 teak poles.

JUNGLEWOOD RAFTERS
II class 90
III class 839
IV class 74

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

E. S. B. TAVENER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara W. D.
Karwar, 10th October, 1927. 29321

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
SUMMARY SUIT No. 1991 of 1927.

VALLABHDAS NARANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay and carrying on business as a Cotton Broker under the name and style of Messrs. Vallabhdas Narandas and Company. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
DAYABHAI LAXMIDAS BHATT of Borivli Hindu Inhabitant residing at Borivli. ..... Defendant.

To,
The defendant abovenamed,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed this suit against you under O XXXVII R. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure to recover from you the sum of Rs. 2,212-8-0 due by you to him at the foot of the Promissory Note dated 2nd August, 1927, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 4th September, 1927, till Judgment.

And take notice that you are required to apply to the Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service for leave to appear and defend this suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted and that in default thereof the plaintiff will be entitled to a decree for Rs. 2,212-8-0 and interest as aforesaid and Rs. 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII Rule 3 of the said Code.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1927.

SHANTILAL H. SHAH,
for Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

29518

SEVENTH EDITION. JUST OUT.
SPEECHES and WRITINGS OF
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA
A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

This publication is the first of its kind. It is the most exhaustive and comprehensive collection of the works of Swami Vivekananda hitherto published. It contains, among others, his eloquent character-sketch of "My Master"; his celebrated lecture at the great Parliament of Religions at Chicago; all the important and valuable speeches, addresses and discourses delivered in England, America and India on Gnana Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Karma Yoga, Vedanta, and Hinduism; selections from the eloquent stirring and inspiring speeches he gave in reply to addresses of welcome that were presented to him at different towns and cities in India during his historic journey from Colombo to Almora, on his return from America; a choice collection of the contributions of the Swami to various papers and periodicals hitherto not available in book-form, some of his private letters to friends; and a selection from the beautiful poetry that he wrote in the true spirit of the seer. Six editions of Swami Vivekananda's Speeches and Writings have already run out of stock and in this the seventh edition, no effort has been spared to include a number of contributions in prose and verse, since discovered and an appendix containing appreciations of the Swami and his work.

Seventh Edition.
WITH TWO PORTRAITS AND APPRECIATIONS.
PRICE RS. THREE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE INDIAN REVIEW,
RS. 2-8-0.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review," Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty St., Madras.

A SIX-Shilling Book for Re. 1/-

Mr Arnold Lupton, author of "HAPPY INDIA (as it might be)" is so anxious to expound his Scheme of agricultural Development to India that he has arranged to sell (to Indian readers) this six-shilling volume for One Rupee. And the undersigned Agency with the same object, has agreed to effect the distribution without any charge or fee. There are no Indian agents or canvassers. Send direct to London ONE RUPEE for the Post-paid Volume. ADDRESS:—THE INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY, 146 FLEET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandansi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.
PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted
WASHIO,
Manager.

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BOMBAY.

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"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
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Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
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Madan Manjari Pills.
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid and stop involuntary emissions.
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These pills increase the retentive capacity and sustain energy.
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Works miracle in curing the loss of manhood by external application.
Price:—per box Re. 1.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji
FACTORY:—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.
BRANCH:—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
AGENT:—PERRY & Co., Grant Road, Bombay

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SMALL MARKET—SELLERS MEET BUYERS—FUTURES 4 TO 7 POINT HIGHER—RANGE 27 POINTS.

New York, Nov. 12.

The New York futures market opened quiet and declined 16 points during the first quarter of an hour on long liquidation. At this level there was some covering which caused a rally of 26 points. Towards the close there was scattered liquidation and the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 7 Points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 5 points to 20.30c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 49 to 46 points and spot prices were raised by 50 points to 20.06c.

There appears friendly feeling between buyers and sellers at this level Southern spot markets continue steady but textile reports are rather discouraging. The statistical position does not show any strength and believe lower prices are likely to rule in the near future and prefer short sales for quick turns.

The consumption figures by the U. S. mills will be published to-day and during the past months this seasons larger figures are issued, it is likely that the consumption for October may again be on a fairly large scale. If it is confirmed, it may induce further covering, but we are afraid higher prices will attract hedge selling and long liquidation.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Nortlen and Co. cable under date 12th inst. as under:

"Less pressure but would rather sell on rallies."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee's New York friends Messrs. Harris, Irby and Vose wired yesterday as under:—

"Cotton: Unsettled weather South-West low temperature; hedging seems less vigorous; previous opinion unchanged."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 12th inst:—

January highest 20.01 (11-55 a.m.) lowest 19.74 (10-18 a.m.).

New York Cables:—Present textile reports rather discouraging, business only moderate, prices reduced many lines, no real improvement expected until turn of year. Many mills still running full time, therefore production quite likely to outstrip distribution near futures, but prospects after turn of year considered good, and curtailment of spinning activity not expected to be sudden or severe.

"Southern spot markets continue steady no pressure to sell."

New York dated the 12th inst:—

"Cloth business slackening crop estimate induced heavy liquidation trade good buyers on setback Western sections believe crop overestimated. Securities firm."

Reuter:—"Market quiet and irregular until closing when suddenly advanced on short covering and trade buying."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 12-11-27	4396000	5719000
Receipts Yesterday do	55000	72000
Exports to date do	2473000	3109000
Stock at Ports 11-11-27	2492000	2651000
,, Interior Towns do	1259000	1346000
,, Liverpool 11-11-27	991000	899000
Visible Supply 11-11-27	5831000	5829000
Quantity in Sight do	7207000	8285000

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab) Nov. 12.

Wheat Ready	4 8 0	to 5 0 0	
Wheat Maghar	4 7 0		
Wheat Har	4 8 0		
Gram Ready	4 0 0	to 4 4 0	
Gram Jeth	3 10 0		
Cottonseeds Ready	3 8 0		
Cottonseeds Maghar	3 7 6		
Cottonseeds Poh	3 7 9		
Cottonseeds Phagan	3 8 6		
Cotton Ready	32 0 0		
Rapeseed Ready	7 12 0	to 8 8 0	
Kapas Ready	13 0 0	to 13 8 0	

Arrivals.—

Kapas	2000 mds.
Grain	600 mds.

OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	June 1917	June 1927.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 2,18,68,000	,, 17,05,73,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

TO SAFEGUARD YOUR MONEYS
TO FURTHER YOUR INTERESTS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

LIVERPOOL.

HIGHER PRICES INDUCED LIQUIDATIONS—FUTURES CLOSED 16 TO 18 POINTS HIGHER. MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT 17 POINTS HIGHER AT 11-21d. SPOT SALES 3,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 22 points, but prices declined on long liquidation. Spot demand continues poor sales being 3,000 bales. The market closed at a rise of 15 to 18 points.

The Empire Cotton futures closed 15 to 16 points higher in sympathy with Americans. The Egyptian futures closed 24 points above previous close.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: Note: Market has now discounted the Bureau and it appears trade is an active buyer under 20.00 cent level. We believe the spinners buying "futures" owing to its cheapness over spot cotton is a distinct sign of support. Furthermore, fundamental statistical position as follows stands very sound and at the end of season, the carry-over will nearly be reduced by 50 per cent., thus leaving the contract market without due protection of sufficient cotton:—

SUPPLY:	Bales.
As per American Bureau of Census, Aug. 15th carry-over in America	3,762,000
As per Nov. 9th Bureau estimate	12,842,000
Linters—Say	600,000
	17,204,000
DISTRIBUTION:	Bales.
Probable American Mills consumption	7,000,000
(against 7,000,000 bales last year).	
Probable Exports	9,000,000
(against 7,200,000 bales last year).	
	16,900,000
	17,204,000
	16,000,000
	1,204,000

Thus in America end of season carry-over will be about 12 lacs against this last year 37-1/2 lacs. This will be a bare necessity of two months consumption. We favour buying in all easy moments. The American Mills consumption report is published to-day.

Liverpool dated the 12th inst:—

"Spinners' takings so far this season are 4,864,000 bales.

"Spite recent decline basis remains high farmers still holding some people say Bureau overestimating Texas."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:

	Week ending 12/11/27
	Bales.
Total in Sight	7,207,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	511,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	106,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	5,831,000
Othert Cotton Visible Supply	310,000
Total Sales	32,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	400
East Indian Cotton Stock	19,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	2,700
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	—
East Indian Cotton Imports	4,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	—
American Cotton Afloat	112,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	8,000
Total Afloat	179,000.
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	483,000

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED BUYING—BETTER WEATHER.

Following a small rise of 4 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 394 on better weather reports and declined to Rs. 391 on long liquidation. At this level there was some covering and prices improved to Rs. 394-8. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under. Sewri market is closed to-day:

Broach A./M.	394	394/8	391	393/8
Comra D./J.	364	364	361/8	363/8
Bengal D./J.	324	325	323	324/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Nov.	238.00+1.30
Feb.	247.10+1.00
May	251.40+0.80

WEATHER MAP & CROP NEWS.

Amritsar:—No sign of rain. Cotton arriving freely.

Ferozpur:—Slightly cloudy. Cotton arrivals increasing.

Multan:—No sign of rain. Cotton arriving freely.

Delhi:—Cloudy. Fine weather required for cotton crop.

Agra:—Cloudy. Slight drizzle. Crop doing well.

Cawnpore:—General rain—injurious to cotton.

Beawar:—No sign of rain. Cotton arrivals commenced.

Amraoti:—Cloudy. Crop doing well.

Khamgaon:—Clearing up. Only slight damage owing to recent rain.

Dhulia:—Cloudy. Picking likely to be delayed. May improve yield slightly. Early arrivals will show Black leafy.

Broach:—Cloudy—only slight damage—prospects generally good.

Viramgaon:—Bright. Plants flourishing.

Wadhwan:—Bright. Plants flourishing.

Bhawnagar:—Showering for last two days. Expect only slight damage.

Barsi:—Clearing up. Plants slightly damaged. Arrivals small.

Hubli:—Clear. Crop prospects generally good.

BOMBAY STATISTICS).

(East India Cotton Association.).

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 10th Nov.	1,22,563
Same time last season	80,862
Exports from 1st Sept. to 10th Nov.	nil

	1927	1926
United Kingdom	7,638	216
Continent	65,251	44,269
China	3,600	4,150
Japan	69,361	17,653
Coast Ports	3,772	2,733
U. S. A.	....	1
Total	1,39,622	69,022

Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. to 10th Nov. 1927	22,194
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept to 10th Nov. 1927	1,87,142
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th November 1927	2,13,824

BOMBAY/R STATISTICS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

	Bales.
Saturday's Receipts	3,886
Saturday's Exports	1,771
Receipts from 1st Sept.	130,076
Receipts same time last years	83,776
Exports from 1st Sept.	124.920
Exports same time last year	68,023
Stock of Cotton on 10th November	213,834
Stock same time last year	217,944

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

	Ready Mill Terms New	Delivery Contract Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superime MG	350		
Bengal Fine MG	340	+6	+6
Bengal FG. MG.	330		
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG.	340		
Sindh-Punjab FG. MG.	330		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG.	390		
Nagpur Fine MG.	390	+26	+21
Yeotmal Fine MG.	380		
Arvi Fine MG.	380	+17	+11/2
Amraoti Fine MG.	375		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG.	370	+7/8	+3
Mulkapur Fine MG.	365		
Khandesh Fine MG.	365	+3	—3
Muthia Fine MG.	360/62		—5
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	385		
Purna Average Quality	365		
Parbhani/Sajlu Average Quality.			
Indore/Ujjain.			
Burwah Sanavad.			
	March		
Broach Fine MG.	+14/5		
Broach FG. MG.			
Westerns Good MG.	390		
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia Fine MG.	430		
Miraj/Sangli FG. MG.	410		
Compta FG. MG.	410		
Dhollera FG. MG.			
Kadi/Viramgam FG. MG.			

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, ltd.).

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Ready	21 7 9
Kartika	21 7 6
Margashirsa	21 7 6
Posha	21 7 3
Naramdas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 26-97-98-99 a	21 7 6
National City	21 9 6

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Ready	60 8 0
London Ready	
Forward	26 11 0
London Shanghai	26 8 0
Opening	2 7 5
Closing	2 7 5
New York cent	57 10 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Kartika	60/8	60/8	60/4	60/6
Margashirsha	60/4	60/4	60/	60/2
Posha	60/2	60/2	59/14	60/

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960
Bank's buying D D 945
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 126
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. 122 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 138
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 94.11 1/4
London Silver per oz.—Ready 26.11
London Silver per oz. forward 26.8
Tone of Silver.—Steady. India and China bought. China sold. We do not think prices have reached the highest.
American Cross Rate 4.87-7/16
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.05

LONDON, DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

3 Months 4-11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1-3/4 per cent.
One month 2-1/4 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Ready Prices have ruled steady to-day by evidencing a drop of about an Anna per cwt. Our Forward Market has also ruled quiet to-day, recording a drop of about a Pence per cwt., in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/8 per cwt.
Tranship Rs. 9/8 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nurmahal sh 14/2 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Howara sh 14/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment October sh 14/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Nov/Dec. sh 14/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan-Feb-March Rs. 9/10.1/2 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:—Nov-Dec. sh 14/4 per cwt FBH.
Jan-Feb-March Rs. 9/12 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Quiet.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, November 14th

		Since 1st, September	
In full-pressed Bales.	12-11-27	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	226	4216	1958
Central India		7435	6 24
Barsi and Nagar	226	3160	872
Hyderabad-Gaorani	11	1006	110
Berar	2343	21419	1864
Central Provinces	270	4051	516
Total Comms	3076	41287	11,744
Dholera		13613	2737
N.W. Provinces	324	21403	4653
Rajputana	48	5627	5493
Sind-Punjab	437	9094	3154
Broach		141	77
Ocompta & Dharwar		2339	5711
Westerns-Northerns		2734	6861
Cocconada		—	202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6043	4278
Persian		2206	1879
American a		18472	22328
Egyptian and African		4812	14649
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		2	
Total	3893	120,076	84,776

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st. Sept. to 10th Nov.

In full pressed Bales.

12-11-27	This year.	Last year.
Europe	571	72 889	41,486
Japan & China	1100	62 961	21803
Coast Ports		3772	2733
Up-country by Rail		22,194	20680
Float in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		4956	8114
Total	1671	166772	97816

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY.

CIMENT SHARES RISING

Bombay, Nov. 14.

MILL SHARES:—

There was only small business in Cotton Mill shares. Prices fluctuated within a small range and showed little change. The undertone displayed was quiet but steady.

CEMENT SHARES:—

Cement shares was the center of attraction. There was continuous demand for India and Bundi Cement shares with a result of a further advance in values. Katni Deffds advanced considerably. Punjab Portland Cement also hardend. The general sentiment in this section continues bullish.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Iron shares were slightly better to-day. Bombay steamer and Scindia shares were steady. B. B. Petrol shares were firm.

SECURITIES:—

Government Securities were neglected to-day.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 81-4.

Baroda (100/50) 14 p.c. 95-8
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 26/12
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 83
Imperial (100) 1440
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 352-8
Union (5) Rs. 3-12.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 38-8
Central India Mining (10) 26
India Cement 250 (O) 228-12
Katni Cement 250 (O) 226-4
Katni Cement (40) (D) 780
Punjab Cement (D) 9/10
Punjab Cement (P) 14-12.
Shivrajpur (10) 51-8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 910
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p.c. 101
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 94.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-8.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c 98.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 107 xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 144
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 712/ 1/2
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 92
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 4 p.c. 826/4
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1025
Bombay Tramways (O) 2-1/2 p.c. 142/8 xd.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 70
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 1075
Tata Power P. (1000) 850
Tata Power O (1,000) 530
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1115.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 95, 217-8
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 545
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 865
New Mofussil (400) Rs 642-8
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart G. P. (550) Rs. 25, 535.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410/
Apollo (30) 5
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg (200) 25, 95, 325
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 987-8
Central India O. (Nagpur, (100) 12/8 550.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12- 501/4.
Century (100) 483/12
Crescent (100) 207/8
Colaba Mills 142/8
Dawn (250) 80, 705.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 P. Paid) Rs. 0-14-0
Edward Sassoon (100) nil, 122/8.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 958/12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 29-12
Elphinstone (100) nil 17
Gokak Mills 133-12
Indoli Malwan (100) 363/12
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 262/8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 50.
Kasturchand (500) 28/4.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 272-8
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 6800
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 115.
Manekji Petit (100) 1775
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 490
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (200) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2100
New Great Mills 326-4
Pabaney Mill 200, 281-4
Pearl Mill 250, 592/8
173 Simplex 73, 180
Swadeshi (100) 526-4
Phoenix (100) 427/8
Simplex (100) 180
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1/2 78 1/2
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8,225
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 12-8

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 14.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 76 4/6
4 per cent Conversation Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/10
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/3
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/15
5 per cent (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/4
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) dut 1930 Rs. 104/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/3
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates. 17th Nov Sett.
3-1/2 Rupee Paper Rs. 76/4 1945/55 Rs. 107.3-6.
Tone of Market:—Featureless.
Swadeshi Mills (106) 10, 526-4
Swan Mills (100) 16, 152-8
Tata Oil Mills (100) 38
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 2 85
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 315
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 726/4
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X D 270
Bombay Steam O. 250) 213-12.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1/2 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 46
British Burma Petroleum 5-11
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burmah Corporation (100) 8/12.
Empire of India Life (500) 10 1800
Jost Engineering (50) p c. 162/1/2
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 8 17-12
Oriental Govt Securities Life Assurance 200/100 (Pd.) p.c. 2250
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 650.
Scindia Steam (15) 17-12
Tata 1st Preference 134/8
Tata Constructions (30) 58-8
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 9/12
Tata Iron (O) (75) 62/4
Tata Iron Def. (80) 223/12
Telephone Co. (5) 43-12

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 12th inst.:—

	cwts.
Wheat	6,664
Linseed	3,078
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	41
Gingelly seeds	2,501
Poppyseed	196
Groundnuts	27,129
Castorseed	6,183
Rice	5,363
Myrabolians	506
Cottonseed	10,173
Mawraseed	280
Gram	2,915
Joowar	1,178
Maize	79
Barley	653
Bajree	1,558
Coal	6,514 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 48/8, Highest 48/12, Lowest 48/4, Closing 48/6.
Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/4/6, Closing 4/4/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 56/6, Highest 56/8, Closing 56/6.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY

SURVEY OF VAITARNA SCHEME

WATER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

In the fourth report of the Water Committee regarding the preparation of plans and estimates of the Vaitarna Scheme for the increase of water supply in the city Mr. W. A. Niven, the Hydraulic Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, reports to the Corporation.

"After a very careful study of the plans available I have come to the conclusion that the Vaitarna River in the neighbourhood of the Tansa Lake is not suitable for an impounding reservoir where water could be stored for use during the fair season unless an exceedingly high dam is constructed at a prohibitive cost. The most we can do for the present would be to tap the river by means of a tunnel at a point where it commands sufficient elevation and divert a portion of the monsoon floods from the Vaitarna River into the Tansa. By this time scheme we might be assured that the ansa Lake will fill up during the years of deficient rainfall but unless the Tansa Dam i hereafter raised, we shall not be in a position to store the surplus water brought down from the Vaitarna River during years of normal rainfall.

The raising of the Tansa Dam is a matter for serious consideration. The dam has already been raised to the maximum height for which it has been designed and if any further raising is to be done, the whole structure will require strengthening. This can only be effected from the outside and will necessitate cutting down to the foundations. It may be feasible to raise the dam by altering the profile and so changed the lines of resistance but this is a matter which may be left for future consideration.

It will also be necessary to make a survey of the river-bed for some distance on either side of the points selected for the entrance of the tunnel as we may have to throw a small bund across the river to hold up the water to the required level at the mouth of the tunnel.

As to the staff that will be required it would be advisable in the first instance to put on a sufficient number of surveyors chainers, etc., to complete the major portion of the field work in one working season. If this is not done it means keeping on a surplus staff for about 7 months in the year with little or no work to do as it is not practicable to do any field work between June and December on account of the grass and jungle. If the necessary sanctions received in time to make preliminary arrangements for commencing the field work early in January next we could cut down the establishment in June and during the next monsoon a small staff would be retained for plotting the results of the field work and preparing plans and sections from which the most suitable alignment would be selected.

After careful consideration of the whole correspondence in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to forward the same to the Corporation with the following recommendations:—

That sanction be given to the making of a detailed survey at a cost estimated at Rs 40,500 for the Vaitarna Scheme for augmenting the water supply of the City, it being understood that the survey will be carried out departmentally under the direction of the Hydraulic Engineer, the cost thereof being distributed over two years.

That on completion of the survey the Commissioner be requested to submit a report on the feasibility of the scheme with plans and approximate estimates of the cost of carrying out the same.

That the Committee are of opinion that no borings need be taken for the present, it being understood that the estimates of the cost of carrying out the scheme referred to in para. 2 above will on that account only be approximate estimates.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 14th November 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.822 inches .134 below normal.

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.686 inches .163 below normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.078.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet-bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 74.6 degress .131 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.5 degrees 7.0 below normal.

Relative Humidiay at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total moment of wind in 24 hours 128 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 mies per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.03 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.48 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 74.29 inches.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,200 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 5 hrs. 52m. this morning (S. T.).

KHOSHRO-SHIRIN AND PERSIAN ARCHITECTURE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am so much impressed by the play of Khoshro-Shirin that I cannot resist congratulating Mr. Sorab Pochkhanawalla most heartily on his brilliantly successful achievement. Mr. Pochkhanawalla rightly mentions in his own book that he took up this job not for the sake of money or popularity but in order to arouse enthusiasm among the present day Parsis for the splendid deeds of heroism of the great Persian Kings. The time is ripe and we do require amongst us many more play writers to follow the footsteps of Mr. Pochkhanawalla and we heartily hope that we may be lucky enough to have them soon so that they would bring to light our old traditional history in perhaps the most impressive way before Parsi Public.

I do not pose as a critic to hoist the merits and demerits of the play; in fact, I have not sufficient knowledge to do so but, I am so much interested in this play that I would point to a further side of the movement which such plays may encourage that the bringing to mind among our community of the inspiration that might be drawn from the old Persian monuments some of which were shown in this play.

This play is so simple and could be so easily understood and it is essential for each and every Parsi to see this exceptionally interesting play. I venture to hope that this play will be carried to other parts of India wherever Parsi population is considerable, so that the ideas it visualised may inspire them also with zeal and the spirit of our old traditional history. I wish that Parsi Architects who are in the majority in the profession in Bombay should not lose the chance of seeing this play and derive great benefit in their profession by minutely studying the old monuments and scenery and bring their expert knowledge to bear upon it. If Mr. Sorab Pochkhanawalla once make a special show for the profession and those specially interested in the archaeological side thereof I think that might be mutually beneficial to both professions; it would give the architects to further veneration of the old Persian architecture instead of following the various foreign styles and putting up buildinys which often look half temple and half living place.

The scenery and setting makes the play most impressive. If the scenery were taken away the play would lose much interest and it is due to the charm of these scenery that has inspired my pen to-day. I have many a time drawn the attention of our community to the magnificent old monuments of our mother land. I have tried to inspire their minds to develop our old traditional formsaibeit economically through our Association of Architects and I have succeeded to some extent in my endeavour and I feel all the more gratified that to-day a further approach have been devised by another man to encourage and explore our old traditions through perhaps a more popular system that is by means of such plays. I have alluded to the brilliant monuments shown in this play and they are so vividly carried out by that clever artist, Mr. Irani that it surely needs few words of praise from me to call attention to his success. I most sincerely congratulate him on his brilliant achievement for one of the chief factors of success of this play and its popularity is his.

I know most of these views are based on the careful drawings found in "The History of Art in Persia" by Perrot and Chipps yet the exeation is so deserving of praise and so successfully carried out and well balanced and the result so impressive in detail and in proportion that it will go a long way in arousing the enthusiasm of the present day Parsi.

I repeat that had it not been for the beautiful scenery the whole play would have lost almost all its charm and that is why I emphasize the fact that Mr. Irani deserves the full credit for the success he has won for it.

The designs of palaces with their numerous interior and exterior views, together with the designs of tapestry and floral patterns, the figures sculptures the massive columns are with one or two exceptions wonderfully rendered. The garden of Shirin with its beautiful stream, the camp, the throne room and battle scene are almost perfect and the impression of the army advancing nearer and nearer to the spectators is wonderful.

The views of replica showing Religion, Faithful to the country and charity as also the scene of Asho Zarthosti Dinne Ahmo Aradyae ehhie perhaps lack something in composition. The letters written on to them may easily be omitted and the composition be so arranged as to naturally indicate the above qualities without the literal aids.

The most impressive scenes are the exterior view of palace of Shirin, the room for sacred fire and the Ashtodan which are unfortunately not reproduced in the book.

Then what conclusions do we obtain from this play? One certainty is this that we Parsis have been lacking in this spirit of reviewing our old traditional architecture in this country. It is a great pity that the Parsis who spend lacs of rupees in charity every year whose wealthy families raised numberless buildings but also among them all there is little of the dignity of the old traditional style instead almost all are expressionless asd merely bad representation of other creations. The Hindus and Mahomedans deserve great credit in this respect that most of their temples and mosques are erected in their own individual style; not only that, but their older dwelling houses are erected in most beautiful Indian style and now some of their modern buildings are following suit. If we glance at this beautiful forms we get a most interesting insight into the mode of living of their ancestors. This is the age of revival but what have Parsi done in that respect? Nothing! We seem always led away by architects who seem to have little knowledge of their own tradition at any rate they make little attempt to follow the traditional forms under one pretext or another it is generally that is it is very costly to build in that style. I can throw our challenge to such architects that we can build on our traditional style just as cheaply as in say other traditional style. I have seen many Parsi houses keep a special room to keep their fire burning under the foreign styled chimney pieces. It is a confession of lack of inspiration if these Parsis cannot find no more expensive design based on their own tradition here the place of the sacred fire will give them a problem to be solved by each individual Parsi.

It appears that the Parsis are not properly represented in this connection inspite of their influence and status amongst all Indians. Some one would say what can we do with sort of Architecture it is based on princely buildings and meant for the rich alone. But it is meant for both rich and poor as we can easily design on most modest lines if we follow to adopt the spirit of the past as our guidance. Unfortunately we have amongst us plently of examples of exotic and eccentric structures half temple and half dweling house. We see many Fire Temples being erected lately but alas not one fully exhibits that lamp of sacrifice and devotion that marks the religious buildings of other communities.

A great effort is going on now in Bombay to revive the old Indian traditional style and it has succeeded a great deal. It is believed that the Parsis are foremost in every thing but here their tradition falls behind and they appear quite indifferent over this matter. It is high time that the Parsis should make genuine efforts to adopt the past traditional architecture as their guide and inspiration without which the art threatens to remain but a soulless thing. One way by which an advance could be made would be to throw open the design of the next Fire Temple to be erected in Bombay to open competition among Parsi Architects with proper committee of assessors and let all the designs be publicly exhibited; in that way new ideas would be encouraged and we shall be freed from the trammels of the last thirty years or so.—Yours, etc.

S. A. PASTAKIA.

FROM ARABIC PAPERS.

REZAKHAN PEHLAVI'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

"Al-ahram" writes that a reliable message from Constantinople states that His Majesty the Rezakhan Pehlavi the King of Persia intends to go on a tour to Europe. After visiting many places on the Continent, he will proceed to Angora, to see Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

As is well-known now, His Majesty Ameer Amanullah Khan the King of Afghanistan also will go to Angora when he visits Europe. It may be a mere co-incidence that Amanullah Khan and Rezakhan Pehlavi may be visiting Angora at one and the same place. But all the same their visit is significant indeed.

KEMAL PASHA'S SIMPLICITY

The Constantinople correspondent of "Assiyasat" writes:—

It seems that Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha made full use of his stay at Constantinople. While he was in this old capital of Turkey he used to go for a walk daily. He took part in functions arranged in his honour, and leaving aside official formalities he mixed freely with the people. Often he got out from his motor car and boarded a tram car, entered a second class compartment and bought a ticket, and paid the conductor for it with his own hands. Sometimes he used to get out from a tram car and hire any ordinary car and proceed to any place he liked to reach. This mixing freely with the people had a very good effect on the public mind and increased his popularity greatly.

WAHABISM IN THE HEJAZ.

"The Ummulqura," the official organ of Ibn Saud, writes that about forty religious teachers have been brought to the Hejaz from Nejd. They have been specially selected from among the Nejdi Ulamas. Their work will be to go into the village to impart religious instructions to the Beduins.

Opinion differs as to the real object of the Hejaz Government in taking this measure. According to "Ummulqura", the object is to give stability to the present regime in the Hejaz. The Government think that this cannot be done unless the villagers understand the real significance of the change that has taken place. These missionaries are only a means for achieving this end; while some other papers hold that this measure implies nothing more than keeping a promise that Ibn Saud had given to his Nejdi subjects when he marched to Mecca. He had promised to propagate Wahabism in the Hejaz and now he has at least taken measures to do so.

ATTEMPT ON THE GHAZI'S LIFE

The Constantinople correspondent of "Al-hilal" informs that paper that four men have been arrested for making an attempt to put an end to Ghazi Pasha's life. Three of these are Armenian and one is said to be a Turk. There was a fight between these culprits and the police as a result of which one died on the spot and three were arrested. One policeman also lost his life in the fight. The arrested person have admitted that this attempt was made on the instigation of the Government of Greece and their plan was to destroy the train of Ghazi Pasha when he was leaving Constantinople.

OUR POONA LETTER.

"KESARI" ADVOCATES BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

The announcement of the Royal Commission has overshadowed all public activities and public life in Poona. In fact, even before the announcement people here had an intelligent anticipation of the exclusion of Indians from the Commission, and the actual declaration has come though not as a shock, yet certainly as a tremendous revealer of the realities of the situation as between India and England. The Congress Party here is of course, hotly in favour of rigidly boycotting the Commission. The Responsivists have as yet not officially proclaimed their views. However, "Kesari" has advocated boycott as an answer to the boycott of Indians from the Commission actually carried out by the British Government. It is said that the Responsivists are holding a meeting of their own in Bombay soon, which will decide finally what attitude their party should take with respect to the Commission. Personally Mr. N. C. Kelkar has published his interview in the papers, in which he has not wholeheartedly supported the idea of boycotting the Commission at this stage, that is to say, before the Commission has explained the method and procedure which it is going to follow. The Liberals and the Moderates have been strongly criticising the constitution of the Commission, but neither the "Servant of India" nor the "Dnyanprakash" seems to have out-spokonly plumped for the policy of "hands-off" from the Commission, though Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Chintamani, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad and such others of their leaders have not minced matters in expressing their views on the Commission.

The general trend of opinion in Poona and Maharashtra may surely be taken to be in favour of a boycott of the Commission. For it is felt in thinking circles that whether the boycott is complete or not, our case is not likely to lose anything by not going before the Commission or by not having anything to do with it. The demands of India are not unknown to any body nor to the Commission itself. Going before the Commission would mean acquiescence in the insult which is gratuitously offered to Indians. It is suggested that those who advocate a boycott now plumpingly may ultimately cooperate with the Commission, as in the case of some people at least indignation against the Commissinon has its spring more in personal exclusion than in national affront. Whatever it be, for a national body like the Congress, it is felt here, at present no other way of recording its protest against the insult is thought to be more potent than of leaving the commission severely alone. The Responsivists' meeting to be held in the next week will decide the question finally and the Provincial Congress Committee meeting also to be held in Pen will give its final judgment with regard to the question. The decision of those bodies is awaited with much interest.

HONOURING A RACE WINNER.

A pleasant function took place in the Shivaji Mandir on Wednesday evening under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar when Mr. V. G. Vagholikar who stood first in the Motor Cycling Race in Bombay was honoured by many public bodies in Poona. He was garlanded by many institutions of the community to which he belonged namely the Lonar and other bodies. He was also presented medals as recognition of the great skill he had developed in the art of motor-cycling. Mr. Kelkar delivered an appreciative speech and made it clear, that such success reflected honour not on the particular community to which the winner belonged, but to the whole of the province if not the country, according the matter and scope of the race. The receipient of the honours replied in suitable terms and transferred the honours accorded to the whole of Poona and Maharashtra.

BRAVERY OF RAGHURAJ SINGH.

On Sunday last also a charming ceremony was performed in Bhavani Peth, under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Mr. Raghuraj Singh, a brave resident of that ward was awarded by the merchants of the peth a dagger and a rapier for the brave deed which he did in rescuing a house from certain night raiders. Mr. Kelkar paid a glowing tribute to the heroism of the man, and emphasised the development of the virtue in all personal is a necessity of life. The people of that ward have for some month past been demanding a police chowki from the Government as it is exposed to dangers often times. But the Polic authorities have put forward an excuse of insufficiency of policemen. This ceremony of the presentations of the awards at the hands of Mr. N. C. Kelkar has acquired a special colour and piquancy from the resentment of the Bhavani Peth public against this attitude of the Police authorities.

The case proceeding between the Trustees of "Kesari" and "Maharatta" Institute and the Tilak Brothers was heard for two days by the First Class Sub-Judge of Poona. It has been postponed to the 23rd. instant, on which date the defendents are to submit their final statements.

AMERICAN COTTON.

SUPPLY E XCEEDS REQUIRE MNT

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee in their weekly report dated 12th inst. state that the most important event of the week was the publication of the American Bureau Report on the 9th instant which estimated the crop as on the 1st instant at 12,842,000 bales against 12,678.000 bales as per previous report of October 8th and 17,918,000 bales this time last year. The number of bales ginned upto the 31st October is given as 9,926,000 bales against 8,119.000 bales as per the previous report of October 25th and 11,259,000 bales this time last year. The yield per acre is shown as 151.2 lbs. against 181.4 lbs. this time last year. The market was steady during the first half of the week as the general expectation was for a moderately bullish Bureau; but the report turned out unexpectedly bearish and the prices sharply declined on long liquidation and Southern hedge-selling. The prices further declined the next day on continuation of liquidation. The highest price for the December position touched during the week was 21.00 on the 9th instant and the lowest 19.28 on the 10th instant, the range for the week being 172 points.

The Weekly Weather Report issued in America on Wednesday last has been regarded favourable and states that the weather in the Cotton Belt has been favourable for picking and ginning; frost has been reported in parts of the Belt but without damage to the crop; and picking and ginning are well forward.

Our local market closes Rs 23 1|2 lower. Before the Bureau, the prices advanced and kept firm on short-covering and general buying in anticipation of a bullish report but as contrary to general expectations the Bureau Report turned out to be bearish on a considerably long market, the result was a slump in prices on heavy liquidation of long accounts accompanied by Commission Houses and general selling. At the decline there was some short-covering and the prices slightly improved but only to fall again on renewed liquidation. The highest rate for Broach April|May touched during the week was Rs. 409 on the 9th instant and the lowest Rs. 380 1|2 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 28 1|2. Yesterday's closing rates at 6-30 p.m. are:—Broach April|May Rs. 385 1|2; Oomra|December|January Rs. 355 1|2; and Bengal|December|January Rs. 317.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September to 10th November are 122,563 bales against 80,862 bales last year and Exports total 139,622 bales against 69,022 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 187,142 bales. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 10th November is estimated at 213,824 bales against 217,844 bales same time alst year.

The American market has been weak under the effects of Bureau Report and the situation is still reported bearish as it is believed that the crop will now probably not fall short of 13 million bales which when added to the carry-over of over 7 1|2 million bales furnishes a supply much more in excess of Worlds' requirements. With regard to our local market although it has partially corrected its overbought position and although untimely rain upcountry is reported, we think it will have to decline further under the weight of our crop which will soon begin to arrive in larger quantities. For the present therefore we consider it advisable to sell here about current prices and on advances.

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REVIEW.

(Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.)

CALCUTTA, Nov 9.

Heavy Goods.—The market has been very firm in all positions since our last report. Both shippers and the bazaar have been interested at current rates and business has been done by the mills as far forward as March 1929.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for February|March at Rs. 33-8-0; Liverpool Twills for November at Rs. 52-12|0 to Rs. 53|4, for January at Rs. 52|8 to Rs. 53; for January, March at Rs. 53; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 58|4.

For Egypt and the Levant—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius—D. W. Flour Bags (48") for November|December at Rs. 56|8 basis; Liverpool Twills for November at Rs. 52|12 to Rs. 53|4 for January|March at Rs. 53; Woolpacks for November at Rs 2|7.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 45 to Rs. 45|4 for November|December at Rs. 45, for July|September at Rs. 46.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for Ready at Rs. 37|4; Light Cees for November at Rs. 43|8 to Rs. 44 Heavy Cees for early November at Rs. 49 for November at Rs. 49|8, for January|March at Rs. 48, for January|June at Rs. 47, for January|March at Rs. 48 for October|December at Rs. 44|8 for October|March at Rs. 44; Heavy Cees (2" green) for November at Rs. 50|12 striped bags, A. Twills for April|June at Rs. 52|8 for July|September at Rs. 53.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for January|March at Rs. 47; for April|June at Rs. 45|8 for July|September at Rs. 45 to Rs. 45|4; Liverpool Twills for November at Rs. 52|12 to Rs. 53|4, for January|March at Rs. 53.

Hessians.—We have had a strong market during the past week and values for all positions have improved. Speculations have forced up the price of November 40" 8 oz. more than Re. 1|- above the opening rate, and the resulting steadiness has brought out buyers for both the near and forward deliveries. Mills have met the demand freely and have sold for all shipments from January to December.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 16|4 to Rs. 16|15 to Rs. 16|14 to Rs. 18|- to Rs. 18.

40"—7 1|2 ozs. for ready at Rs. 16|5 to Rs. 16|6 to Rs. 16|5 to Rs. 16|14 to Rs. 16|12, for January.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

"The well-known pleader of Ambala, Pandit Madhav Ramji, has recently breathed his last. The deceased was a silent and unostentatious worker and never hankered after fame. He was a well-read man and his views on educational matters were always heard with respect. Most of the reforms in the Punjab University are due to his untiring efforts. He was a never-missing figure in all the educational conferences held in the Punjab. His loss will be keenly felt by all those who are aware of his services to the country. May his soul rest in peace." ("Bande Mataram").

"We are informed that money has been telegraphically sent to Mr. H. S. Polak so that an appeal may be preferred in the Privy Council on behalf of the Kakori prisoners. It is rumoured that either Mr. Majid or Mr. Dube who are practising in England at present, will be engaged for defending the condemned persons. It is estimated that something like Rs. 4,000 will be needed for initial expenses and after the appeal is admitted more money will be needed. The relations of the four young men the question of whose life and death is still hanging in the air, are trying their level best to collect the necessary amount. It is hoped that well-to-do persons will help them in the collection of the necessary funds." ("Hamdam").

Hakim Abdul Wahab Ansari better known as Hakim Nabina has completely recovered from his recent illness. ("Tej").

A Hindi book entitled "Mis Mayo and the Bharat Varsha" is in the press and will shortly be out. It is a reply to Miss Mayo's book, "Mother India", and will be available from Mahila Siksha Samiti, Belan Ganj, Agra. ("Bande Mataram")

Commenting on the resolutions passed at the Calcutta Unity Conference. "Hamdard" observes:—"There can be no compromise more just and proper than this, since thereby every community enjoys, to the fullest extent, the right of performing its religious rites. If there are persons who are still opposed to them, then it will become quite clear that they do not want that peace and unity should reign in the country. What they want is that the Hindus and the Mussalmans should, by constantly fighting with each other, ruin themselves for good and the country should remain in everlasting slavery."

HEAVY RAINS IN SURAT DISTRICT

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nov. 12.

The sky remained cloudy for the last four days and it began drizzling since yesterday morning, which gradually increased in the later part of the day. It has continued to rain throughout the night and to-day accompanied with cyclonic winds. This unseasonal rains extend throughout the length and breadth of the Surat District, and will, it is feared, cause enormous damage to the standing crops. This was considered to be the only fortunate part of Gujarat to have escaped the ravages of the recent floods, and was certainly promising a hopeful year for the agriculturists but this sort of climate has upset all calculations and if the state of weather continues as it is now feared from the prevailing conditions, it portends a total failure of crops. Though nothing can, at this stage be said, as to the extent of damage to the cotton plants, it is certain that it has changed the forecast about its yield. Stormy winds have continued throughout the day and the weather is extremely chilly, the sky remaining as cloudy as ever.

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BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Second L. L. B. Examination and B. Com. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

East India Cotton Association Ltd. annual general meeting, Taj Building, Hornby Road, 3-30 p.m.

Excelsior at 9-30 p.m. The Italian Grand Opera Co. in "La Bohemi."

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the East India Cotton Association Limited will be held at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the Board Room, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of October 1927 was 2,187, out of whom 1,030 were women and 1,157 children, 655 being boys and 502 girls. The daily average attendance of patients was 95.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagawad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day (Tuesday), at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Indo Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 13th instant and is due to arrive here on the 14th December via usual ports.

Clan Line s.s. "Clan Monroe" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 11th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with Mails from London of 10th instant left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 12th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 18th instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m.:—News Bulletin and Weather Report.

11-20 a.m.:—European Gramophone Concert. "Dance Music."

12-0 noon:—Close Down.

6-30 p.m.:—Tea Talk. "Mrs. Fay" By Miss Ethel M. Hewitt.

A TEA DANCE.

6-45 p.m.:—Jimmie Little and His Filipino Dance Orchestra.

(Relayed from the Royal Bombay Yacht Club).

8-0 p.m.:—Interval.

9-0 p.m.:—News Bulletin and Weather Report.

9-25 p.m.:—What Shall We Have Tomorrow? Menu No. 14.

AN INDO-EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

V. B. Pendharkar.—Indian Vocal Music.

The String Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. (I) Under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond. By Kind Permission of the Officer Commanding.

9-50 p.m.:—The Band.

March "Radio" Pecking.

Overture "Light Cavalry" Suppe.

9-40 p.m.:—V. B. Pendharkar.

9-55 p.m.:—The Band.

Potpourri "Lightning Switch" Alford.

10-5 p.m.:—V. B. Pendharkar.

10-20 p.m.:—The Band.

Suite "The Village Green" Elsie April.

10-30 p.m.:—V. B. Pendharkar.

1045 p.m.:—The Band.

March "Pro Patria" Bertram C. Rowlandson.

10-50 p.m.:—God Save the King-Emperor.

Close Down.

H. M. KING AMANULLAH

The exact date of the arrival of His Majesty King Amanullah of Afghanistan in Bombay is not yet fixed but we understand that His Majesty will arrive in Bombay from Karachi on the 15th or 16th December.

MRS. DIANA WATTS LECTURES

Mrs. Diana Watts delivered her first lecture on Monday at 6 p.m. in the University School of Economics and Sociology and will continue the series to-day and to-moroow. Tickets for the lecture can be had at the University School of Economics and Sociology or from Professor K. T. Shah. Students will be admitted at half rates.

HIGH COURT

WIFE MURDERED FOR TELLING TRUTH.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR HUSBAND.

The Hon. Justices Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the appeal filed by Vithal Bapat Nagpure, a young weaver who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Nasik for the murder of his wife.

According to the prosecution, on the morning of 3rd May last, a quarrel arose between the accused, who was a weaver in the village of Yeola and his 14-year old wife Krashni. It appears that some threads of a loom in the house had been disarranged and the accused falsely told his father that it was done by a cat. The accused's wife, however, who had seen the accused breaking the threads explained the true facts to her father-in-law.

REVENGE ON WIFE.

The accused got enraged at his wife's conduct in exposing him. He closed the doors and mercilessly assaulted his wife with a scythe, and leaving her unconscious in a pool of blood escaped by a back door. He was subsequently arrested by the police.

A CONCOCTED DEFENCE.

At the sessions trial the accused pleaded in his defence that his wife was of immoral conduct and he had actually found her in a compromising position with another man. On the morning of the incident, he remonstrated with her, where upon she insulted him with foul abuse.

It was also urged on behalf of the accused that there was evidence of insanity on his part which would bring the case under Section 84 of the Penal Code, exempting him from criminal liability for his offence.

Their Lordships, delivering judgment, rejected the accused's plea about his wife's immorality. As regards insanity, they held that it was a concocted defence put up at a later stage, and was not borne out by independent evidence.

Their Lordships, therefore, rejected the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence of death.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED AT THE SESSIONS

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Davar and a special jury, (1) Yusuf Sayed, (2) Abbasalli Muniruddin, (3) Karmatali Rambatali (4) Abumiyya Khatumiya and (5) Esack Usman, all Mahomedans, were put up on charges of committing murder, causing grievous hurt, and being members of an unlawful assembly having a common object of committing a crime.

The Advocate-General Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. K. M. Talyarkhana, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Kolarker represented the first accused, and Mr. Pandit the remaining accused. The prosecution case was that the deceased Mubarakkhan was living at Koliwada, Sewri, and he had, for some reasons, provoked the animosity of several persons, including the five accused. The latter, it was alleged, had therefore conspire to murder him or seriously injure him. They accordingly met at a liquor shop and made for the house of Mubarakkhan.

A FATAL ATTACK.

They first attacked the man's nephew Nawabkhan who was returning from the lavatory, and fatally wounded him with knives and sticks. After that, they turned their attention to Mubarakkhan who was lying in his bed. He was also similarly handled and done to death. Two of his cousins who were by his side were also severely injured in the scuffle that ensued. The assailants absconded but were subsequently arrested by the police.

Alisherkhan, a Mahomedan who had taken part in the assault, had turned an approver and given the evidence against the accused on behalf of the prosecution. But his evidence was not considered reliable.

All the accused denied the charge and pleaded that the culprits were some other men who had been absconding.

The jury on the evidence found the second accused guilty of grievous hurt, and declared the others not guilty of all the charges.

His Lordship, accepting the Jury's verdict, sentenced the second accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and acquitted the remaining prisoners.

This was one of the longest trials in the present sessions, involving the evidence of twenty one witnesses.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Nov. 14.
Silver Ready	26 13 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 10 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of market.—India and China bought.

TAXING TRAMWAYS ADVT.

DR. CHOKSEY'S RESOLUTIONS

"TRAMWAY" DAY IN CORPORATION

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding. The house referred several resolutions of Dr. J. N. Choksey to committees in regard to the Tramways Company.

Dr. J. N. Choksey moved that the Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to submit for the approval of the Corporation a scale of fees to be charged to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited (1) for exhibiting advertisements on the Company's poles and other structures and (2) for erecting poles on Municipal roads and footpaths, etc., for boating Bus-stands.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdia seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

TAXING TRAMWAY ADVT.

Dr. J. N. Choksey then moved:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that while the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company are making a huge income by exhibiting advertisements on their tram cars and motor buses, it is not fair and equitable that they should not be brought in line with the other advertising agencies which are required to obtain licenses under the Municipal Act. The President be therefore requested to ask Government to undertake legislation at an early date to amend Section 328-A (b) of the Municipal Act so as to include tram cars and motor buses and other vehicles in the definition of the word 'structure.'

Mr. J. R. Boman Behram moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law and Procedure Committee.

COMMISSIONER'S OPPOSITION.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Tramways Company were treated just as any other private company and no distinction was made in regard in the levying charges to that Company. He reminded the house that the Tramway cars were made for the purpose of carrying of passengers and not for exhibiting advertisements. He therefore submitted that the Tramway's Company could not be subjected to the tax which was proposed in the resolution.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said if under the Act they could not tax the Tramways Company for displaying advertisements, they would not lose anything by going to the Committee for report.

The amendment of Mr. Boman Behram was agreed to.

The following resolution of Dr. Choksey was referred to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

That the Corporation are of opinion that as with the increasing Motor Bus traffic there will be a greater wear and tear to Municipal roads, it is necessary that the taxes on these vehicles should be doubled. The President be therefore requested to approach Government with a request to undertake legislation at an early date to amend Schedule G of the Municipal Act so as to double the tax payable at present on such vehicles.

CHARGE FOR ELECTRIC SUPPLY

Dr. Choksey then moved:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that the charge for electrical energy supplied by the B.E.S. & T.Co., Ltd viz. 4 annas per unit is excessive and the Tramways Committee be requested to arrive at some arrangements with the B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd., for reduction in the rates charged, considering that the cost price of current purchased from the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., by the B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd., is very low. A reduction should also be asked for in the rental charges for the meter, viz., 8 annas a month and also in the charges levied, viz. Rs. 6 for reconnecting after the supply has been cut off.

The matter was referred to the Tramways Committee.

The Corporation then adjourned til Thursday.

ROYAL COMMISSION LATEST

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Thurtle, Earl Winterton stated that according to the Government of India's information, the United States Courts had cancelled American naturalisation of about thirty Indians and the Government of India and His Majesty's Government were paying attention to the matter.

Col. Wedgwood repeatedly questioned Earl Winterton whether the cost of the Statutory Commission would be borne by the British or the Indian Budget.

Earl Winterton declined to answer pending his statement in the House on the resolution with regard to the Commission.

Col. Wedgwood asked whether they were to understand that India Office had not considered the question, and asked whether they were not wholly surprised by the expression of opinion in India. Earl Winterton replied that the matter was being considered at present.—Reuter.

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

In a statement to the Associated Press, Mr. Yakub Hassan strongly pleads that the Muslim League should hold its session this year in Madras so as to show in a practical manner its willingness to cooperate with other communities at this juncture. Moreover it would be to convenient to a large number of Muslims attending a Khilafat Conference. He appeals that H. H. the Aga Khan be elected as president of this important session of league. "His freedom from communal bias his high position and the personal regard paid to him by the Hindus and the Muslims alike would make him an ideal president".—A. P.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Notwithstanding discouraging reports circulated by telegrams from India, the London Representative of the Free Press of India is authorised to state that Labour leaders, especially of the Left Wing, are determined to press for the view that Labour should not participate in a Commission on which there are no Indians, and which as now outlined to function does not command confidence of Indian opinion. Labour leaders would however be glad to receive authentic statements from spokesmen of representative organisations as to their demands and views on the Commission before the discussion on the resolution for the submission of names of members of the Commission to H. M. the King for appointment takes place. What news is available through Indian sources is well received and has to a fair extent counteracted prejudiced reports heralding antiboycott movement.—Free Press Cable.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

Communique:—In a recent Parliamentary paper it was announced that His Majesty's Government authorised the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send a Commission to Africa to investigate the possibility of securing more effective cooperation between the Governments of Eastern and Central African Dependencies and make recommendations on this and cognate matters.

The Secretary of State has now constituted the Commission as follows:—The Right Hon. Sir Hilton Young, Chairman, Sir Reginald Mant, Sir George Schuster and J. H. Oldham, Members and A. F. Downie Secretary. The Commission will leave England on 22nd December and will travel via Nile to Uganda and thence to Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia visiting the chief centres and hearing views of representatives of different sections of the community. The Commission will also visit Salisbury for the purpose of conferring with the Government of Southern Rhodesia. They will return via Capetown. Colonel C. W. G. Walker, Secretary of the Conference of East African Governors will accompany the Commission on their tour through East and Central African Dependencies and will be associated with Mr. Downie as a Local Secretary to the Commission.—A. P.

ANANTAPUR, Nov. 14.

The Andhra Provincial Conference concluded to-day. Among the important resolutions adopted was one changing article one of the Congress to mean "Swaraj outside the British Empire."—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 14.

Previous Closing Rate	19.94
To-day's Opening Rate	19.84
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	19.70
Difference	+.24

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Previous Closing Rate	10.67
To-day's Opening Rate	10.67
Difference	Unchanged.
To day's Closing Rate	10.57
Difference	—.10
Broach Expectation	390

MR. DEVAL-THE PLAYWRIGHT

PERFORMANCE IN AID OF HIS MEMORIAL

Mr. Pendharkar, Proprietor of the Lalitkala Darsha Natak Mandali is giving on Wednesday, at 9 p.m. in the Bombay Theatre a charitable performance in aid of the Memorial Fund for the late Mr. Govind Ballal Deval, a well-known author in Marathi whose social plays have contributed largely towards removing many social evils. The Memorial will take the shape of a building to be erected at Sangli which would be used as a sort of a Museum for literature and things pertaining to drama. Mr. Pendharkar will stage "Sanshya Kallol" a very comic and popular play in Marathi. Mr. Bodas the famous Maratha actor is taking part in this performance. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M. L. A. has consented to preside on the occassion.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE ERNAKULAM

APPEAL TO OLD BOYS.

Dr. P. Kallukkaran, Joint Secretary, Maharaja's College Day Celebration Committee, Ernakulam, (Cochin) writes:—

The College Day will be celebrated this year on Thursday and Friday, the 15th and 16th December 1927. The programme will consist of Sports, Annual conference of "Old Boys"; Social gathering; Public Meeting and entertainments. The College medals and sports prizes will be distributed at the Public Meeting to be held at 5-30 p.m. on Friday. C. W. E. Cotton, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States has kindly consented to preside.

All the "Old Boys" of the College are requested to send in their liberal subscriptions and are cordially invited to be present at the function.

All remittances to be sent to the Treasurer, College Day Celebration Committee and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

SARASWATI SANGITA SABHA

SOUTH INDIAN AMATEURS ENTERTAINED

The creditable performance that they gave on Saturday, the 5th instant, was the cause of an "At Home" party at which the members of the Saraswati Sangita Sabha, Dadar, were entertained on Sunday evening at Parel. The function was arranged by a few friends and well-wishers of the Sabha in appreciation of the excellent manner in which "Usha Parinayam" was got up on the stage. In spite of the inclemency of weather, the whole party spent a pleasurable evening.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The Secretary, Reception Committee, Kathiawar Political Conference, Porbandar wires:—

The Reception Committee to-day unanimously decided to hold the fourth session of the Kathiawar Political Conference at Porbandar on 20th, 21st and 22nd of January. Mahatma Gandhi will attend the Conference, Mr. Amritalal Vithaldas Shakkar will preside. The public are invited to send resolutions before the 1st of January to Mr. Govindji Dahyabhai Vakil, Porbandar.

(Continued From Column 6.)

mediately after lunch. In his oral evidence, he stated that his company had produced more than 50 pictures. Their theatres, he added, were frequented mostly by Europeans and educated classes. The Indian films, the witness went on to say, were, year after year, getting in popularity which was simply remarkable. In fact, in 1918, there was only one theatre in the city showing Indian pictures but at present there were nearly a dozen and all attracted crowds of Indian audiences. Replying to a question of the Chairman, the witness observed that the Cinema industry in India was gradually thriving and it did not require any special support from the Government. He advocated the remission of duties on the raw products required for the production of films.

NO INCREASE IN TARIFF.

Asked if he would advise some specific duty on the second-hand films coming from foreign countries, the witness replied in the negative. Foreign films, he said, were necessary in India for some years to come. Theatres had to change their programmes of exhibition every two or three weeks and it was not only difficult but impossible to get sufficient Indian films for every change of programme. In his opinion, the Indian film industry did not suffer in the least from low tariff on foreign pictures. The witness denied that the American film companies had any hold on the exhibitors in India that the latter should exhibit American films in preference to English films. The American Companies, he said, had their agencies and travelling agencies in India.

Further examined by the Chairman, Mr. Billimoria admitted that Indian produced pictures were not exhibited in Madan Theatres because they did not attract their audiences. He further informed the Committee that Madans had sent several good Indian pictures to England but unfortunately they were not accepted. Obviously the reason was that the mythology of Indian films was neither appealing not intelligible to English audiences in England.

The Committee then adjourned to 11 a.m. on Tuesday.

NECESSITY NOT LUXURY

WORKING CLASS AND CINEMA.

ADVOCACY OF COLOUR BAR IN ACTING!

The Cinema Committee having met again at the Town Hall, on Monday morning, proceeded to examine Mr. N. E. Navale of Ahmednagar. In his written statement, witness said the customs and the moral standards of the West and the East, being dierent from one another, did necessitate special consideration in the censorship of films in this country. Again, the Hindu-Muslim troubles now aggravated in India, called for more care in censoring so as to avoid offence to the religious susceptibilities of either community. Witness admitted that some foreign films did tend to lower Western civilization in the eyes of Indians. Films representing Western life were generally unintelligible to uneducated Indians and were largely misunderstood by them. Some Indians took a wrong view of the social manners and customs of the West and tried to imitate them without understanding their real purport and importance. The films with "kissing" and "embracing" scenes certainly produced a bad effect both on children and adolescents of either sex. In the opinion of witness, the children below 12 years of age should be prohibited from attending cinemas except for special children's performances. Strict censorship, moreover, should be coupled with adequate legislation.

CINEMA-GOING, A NECESSITY.

Examined orally, the witness agreed that cinema-going was a necessity and not a luxury, so far as working classes were concerned. The foreign films, he said, required stricter censorship than the Indian films.

Chairman:—Is cinema as such generating in the minds of Indian public a distrespect for Western civilization?—Yes, to a certain extent, because the masses cannot read through the scenes which they see depicted on the screen.

Chairman:—Should India adopt the policy laid down by the Imperial Conference, namely, the popularisation of Empire films?—Indians don't make any difference between British and American films. Their attitude is the same for all foreign films alike.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Chairman:—Will it not benefit India to enter into some sort of agreement with other parts of the Empire to produce a particular kind of films?—Yes, it will, provided the films so produced are cheap. The witness advocated some method of reciprocal arrangement between the various parts of the British Empire if that arrangement would tend to create better understanding and better feelings amongst them. He did not believe that the Indian film industry would thrive on free trade policy. He favoured some measure of protection for the indigenous industry.

To a question of Mr. Neogy, the witness replied that the policy of Imperial Preference should not mean the total exclusion of American films which were not definitely harmful.

NOT TYPICAL.

Major Ellis Jones, M.L.C., the next witness examined, observed that there was a class of films which conveyed to Indian mind an entirely false picture of Western women. In his opinion, the American films exhibited in England were of a better standard than those exhibited in India. Indian mind, he said, was not accustomed to believe that the Western girls dancing on the stage were not typical of Western society, but were a separate class by themselves. He admitted that Indian pictures were becoming more and more popular with Indian public.

INDIAN ACTORS.

Further questioned, the witness gave his opinion that the Indian actors and actresses could not act well the parts of Western men and women and for the matter of that, even the Bengalis could not act well the part of Madrasis and 'vice versa'. He did not, therefore, favour the idea that Indian and Western actors should act together in a film either depicting Indian life or life in any Western country. Witness further objected to English actresses acting with Indian actors, and 'vice versa'.

Dealing with the question of attracting more capital towards the cinema industry in this country, the witness agreed with Mr. Coatman that the best and the most convenient way of putting the indigenous industry on a sound footing would be to induce the English financiers to co-operate with Indian financiers in making the industry financially successful.

Replying to Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, the witness said he would recommend that the members of the Board of Film Censors should be nominated by Government and not elected by the Legislative Council or Trade or by any other Agency.

At this stage, the Committee rose for lunch.

GROWING POPULARITY OF INDIAN FILMS.

Mr. Billimoria of the Madan Theatres Ltd., was examined by the Committee im-

(Continued in colum 5.)

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5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1927.

THE RISING TIDE

The Sunday Press in England is said to be unanimous in its praise of the Statutory Commission. It will not surprise anybody here even if the daily Press in England unanimously joins the chorus of praise. It is one more warning to India to rely solely on self-help for her salvation. To-day will be held the Parliamentary debate on the Statutory Commission but the trend of public opinion does not warrant the hope of any substantial change in the position as already announced. Tory jubiliations only confirm our lack of faith in the Commission. The "Morning Post's" tribute to the Commission is specially significant in this respect. It says: "Colonel Lane Fox, who, happens to be the brother-in-law of the Viceroy, and Mr. Cadogan both have the trust and esteem of the Conservative Party. Lord Stracona, we hope, will gather valuable elements for a useful career from this experience, and as for Lord Burnham, no Imperial tour would be quite complete without him---at least on the ceremonial side. Mr. Stephen Walsh and Mayor Atlee are both such good Englishmen that we often wonder how they contrive to remain in the Labour Party". There is a refreshing candour in these special claims of some of the Simon Seven. Nor do these opinions vary much from Mr. Garvin's view that apart from Sir John Simon and Viscount Burnham the rest of the Commissioners are "nonentities," whatever their special claims may be. Lord Meston says that it is imperative for India "to have an adequate voice in her own case." But his notion of adequacy is amusing. He wants Britain to have the benefit of the Indians' "expert knowledge" of the "psychology of Indian life" but they are to submit that knowledge only as assessors. He professes to be guileless enough to believe that as assessors "Indians can meet the Commission on equal terms, negotiate with power and authority". We take notice of these opinions only to emphasise the view that there is no hope of England retrieving her error in the debate in Parliament. It is true that a few well-meaning Labourites are trying to press the Indian view-point but we doubt if they can make any impression on the solid phalanx of the Tory "gentlemen" who are now in the delightful position of finding that their Liberal opponents are their friends along with a few Labour Imperialists in this great sport of humiliating India. And yet the Indian people are asked by Anglo-India to have patience, at least until Wednesday, before jumping to conclusions. This is like hanging a man on Monday and telling him, while decapitating him that the question of his reprieve will be discussed on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, in India the condemnation of the Commission is as unanimous as its praise is in England. And opinion in favour of boycott is fast gaining in strength and volume in spite of the Viceroy's propagandist tour and the Provincial Governors' manoeuvres to get up some sort of support for the Commission. The All-Parties Conference at Madras has adopted the manifesto in favour of boycott, the signatories to the manifesto including Mrs. Besant and several other Home Rulers. A similar manifesto has been signed and published in Behar, the signatories including Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Hassan Imam, Mr. Sachidananda Sinha and the Secretaries of the Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha and Muslim League. At Calcutta, too, prominent leaders of all parties including Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Fazlul Huq and Mr. Akram Khan have met in a conference and decided to launch an effective propaganda to boycott the Commission. The conference will begin the propaganda on the 16th with a public meeting to be presided over by Sir Abdur Rahim and to be addressed, among others, by the President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha. Though the All-India Hindu Sabha has not yet met to consider its attitude, the "Hindustan Times," which reflects the Sabha's opinion, demands a united, "rigid and severe boycott of the Commission." The Mahratta", the organ of the Responsivists of Maharashtra, repeats its suggestion of a Peoples' Conference and says that beyond the presentation by this Commission of the National Demand to the official Commission, "to be accepted or rejected in toto", "there should be no other participation in its work." The paper adds: "If the Commission is, however, going to cross-examine Indians as to their fitness, then there is no other course left open but to refuse to submit to such cross-examination, which means, boycott of it." No condemnation of the Commission can be more scathing than that by the "Mahratta." The Viceroy's speech, it says, "epitomises the policy usually followed by the British of a kick and a caress, with a kick in reserve. It is our turn now to kick in return." Though the milder Responsive Co-operators may not go so far as to kick in return, all should certainly refuse to be kicked. No opinion can be more heartening to the country than the splendid uncompromising message sent by Mr. Jinnah to the Independent Labour Party: "No self-respecting and accredited representative of India," says Mr. Jinnah, "could associate with or serve on the Commission unless invited on absolutely equal terms and with equal rights." He asks even the Labour members of the Commission to boycott the Commission "which excludes Indians and which is calculated to humiliate and wound the self-respect of the people of India." All the pent-up indignation of Mr. Jinnah has burst open the restraint of his self-denying ordinance. The supporters of the Commission will no longer be able to misrepresent his views and Mr. Jinnah is the last man to be cajoled out of his convictions by friend or foe.

We have no doubt Mr. Jinnah is actively engaged in bringing round to his view the few remaining nationalist leaders who have still some misgivings about the boycott and in arranging an All-India Conference of leaders of all parties. But it seems that previous or simultaneous fixtures of similar provincial conferences have prevented an early All-India Conference. It is perhaps well as it is, for the present. But the example of Madras, Behar and Bengal should be followed by other provinces without any delay. Bombay leaders in particular should meet immediately and jointly declare for boycott in unmistakable terms, as many of them have already done individually. The position in the country is briefly this that all but the extreme communalists have declared themselves out and out for boycott. As for these extreme communalists, they all condemn the Commission but fear that if one community prematurely declares boycott, the other may score a point over it and gain whatever it can from the Commission. Evidently they forget the story of the two cats and the monkey. But the nationalists in each communal organisation can retrieve the position by declaring to their co-religionists that in a vital matter like this which affects one's own and national honour they, the nationalists, will in no circumstances appear before the Commission. The Council of the Punjab Muslim League has passed a resolution calling upon Hindus and Muslims "to arrive at an amicable settlement" and "to take united action in support of India's constitutional advance." But the Council has, for the time being at any rate, expressed its opinion against the boycott of the Commission. We fear that this opinion hinders appreciably the very amicable settlement and joint action which the Council has at heart. We must remember, however, that feelings in the Punjab are still sore. But if the rest of the country gives a firm and right lead, the Punjab will not fail to follow the lead. The main hope of the country rests on the Congress, which should not only reunite all the political parties but should complete its half-finished task of arriving at a full Hindu-Muslim settlement. To this end it will be a great help if the sessions of the Muslim League and the Liberal Federation could both be held in Madras. Pandit Malaviya has suggested a special session of the Congress either before or after the Madras session. A special session before the Christmas is hardly practicable. But if at the Madras session steps are taken to unite all the parties and to seal a complete Hindu-Muslim Pact, an early special session thereafter fully representative of all parties and communities will be a consummation devoutly to be wished. And such a united Congress registering the whole nation's voice and sounding a brave clarion call to it to fight the battle of self-respect may dare the Commission to do its worst.

IN WHOSE INTEREST?

Our morning contemporary opposite Bore Bunder unearthed yesterday morning a great plot. Nationalist journals are not in the confidence of the sleuth-hounds of the Police Department of this Presidency as Anglo-Indian journals evidently appear to be. It is hardly conceivable that anyone should think of plotting against the life of so popular and well-intentioned a Governor as Sir Leslie Wilson. All that blood-curdling tale about Bengali revolutionaries and deep-laid conspiracies against some particular officers of Government unfolded in a leading article yesterday by the "Times of India" appears to be meant for British consumption. And why not? This may be one of the Die-Hard methods to prejudice the British public against Indian demand for Swaraj!

ALL'S WELL.

All is well now between the British Government and the Abyssinian Government. "Misunderstandings" have been removed. Dr. Martin, the Abyssinian Government's Envoy, whose dealings with an American firm of contractors regarding the Blue Nile Dam were not to the liking of British capitalists whose interests the British Foreign Office is always ready to safeguard, visited the "appropriate" officials in London on his return from America and was able to square up everything very comfortably for British Capitalism. The result of the conversations, a British Official Wireless message says, was "of an entirely satisfactory nature." So it must have been, because Reuter announces that the diplomatic correspondent of the "Observer" has ferretted out the good news that a definite proposal by the British Government for the construction of the Isana Dam by British engineers is now before the Abyssinian Government. This is how the British shopkeepers manage to conduct their foreign policy.

NOT TO THEIR TASTE

The Mandates Commission appointed by the League of Nations has never been a "persona grata" with the British Imperialists. Now that they are in the saddle in England and expect Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues always to do their duty by the Capitalist bosses, who regulate and control British Imperial policy, the report which the Mandates Commission of the League will shortly submit to that body is sure to create resentment in Tory Britain. The British Government, it appears, tried unsuccessfully to persuade the Mandates Commission that purchases from the proceeds of the East African loan should be made exclusively within the British Empire. The Commission, strongly resents, it is rumoured, this special pleading on the part of Britain for British Imperial preference in a matter of international activity like the administration of mandated territory. It favours economic equality. On the Continent public opinion will naturally be with the Commission.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

DAYS OF SWARAJIST STRENGTH.

(BY MR. M. K. ACHARYA, M.L.A.)

IV.

1923 ELECTIONS.

After thus getting the permission of the Congress, the Swaraj party issued its famous election manifesto of October 1923. All through the year Das and Nehru were tireless in their activities to educate the electorate in every province on the issues before them. The Viceroy Lord Reading and the Provincial autocrats, were by no means inactive on their side; they tried openly to counteract what they termed "the Swarajist menace." But, for that very reason, the Swarajist movement gained strength everywhere. It might perhaps be noted in passing that Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar who was against the Congress Boycott of Councils in 1920, was even more strongly against the Swarajist entry into Councils in 1923. Mr. Iyengar's antipathy to the Swarajists was so strong in those days that in the summer of 1923, when Das planned his tour in Tamil Nadu, and sent a special messenger to Mr. Iyengar who was then at Bangalore, the latter would neither meet Deshbandhu, nor offer to his old friend the hospitality of roof while at Madras. That was in 1923, but in 1926 Mr. Iyengar, the President-elect of the year's Congress, was once again against Council Boycott, and so he stood for and won the Madras City seat in the Legislative Assembly. But, in 1923, however, his predilections were against the Swarajists. The Justicites, again, of Madras, who were then at the height of their power, for obvious reasons namely of personal advancement certainly and of communal advancement ostensibly, chose to identify themselves with the bureaucracy, and fiercely opposed the Swarajists. Wherefore for the Madras Council the successful Swarajist candidates were only a handful

A REAL VICTORY.

But in C. P. Legislative Council the Swarajists found themselves in a clear majority. In Bengal they numbered 45 and were the strongest single party; while in the U. P. they were 40 strong and in Bombay they won 23 out of 43 elected non-Muslim seats. In the Legislative Assembly also they formed the largest single group, being 48 out of some 95 elected non-European members. The Liberals suffered most heavily against the Swarajists. Thus in Bengal the veteran Sir Surendranath Banerjee and the then Advocate-General, S.R. Das were both signally defeated; while C. R. Das was returned uncontested from Midnapore. Similarly, in Madras the powerful Liberal politician Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer was defeated by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar; while my own humble self was successful against a staunch and influential Justicite rival. In a word, the Swarajists were successful everywhere, where communalism and landlordism did not hold sway. As is well summed up in the Indian Annual Register for 1923, "the victory was however a real one; the results of the elections enabled the Swarajists to displace the Liberals as the coming exponents of the political ideals of the Indian Intelligentsia in the coming year."

SWARAJIST OBSTRUCTION.

1924, accordingly, witnessed strenuous fight with the bureaucracy in every Legislature, where the Swarajists dominated in number and influence. Thus in the C.P. Legislative Council a deadlock was created by the Swarajists who commanded a numerical majority. There as soon as the Council was inaugurated in January 1924, a motion of no-confidence was passed against the Ministers by 44 votes against 24; and in March several Government bills were thrown out; and the salaries of the Ministers who clung to the office even after the vote of no-confidence against them, was reduced to Rs. 2 in the budget for 1924-25. Similarly in Bengal where Das's personality held sway, the Ministers salaries were refused both in March 1924 and in August. In the Legislative Assembly the opening speech of the Viceroy indulging in superfluous threats, led the Independents to

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*Previous articles appeared on 3rd, 9th and 14th instant.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

HANDICAPS TO COASTAL TRAFFIC.

(BY DAVID. S. ERULKAR.)

In competition with Railways the coastal traffic is burdened by unreasonable charges due to the general apathy of Port Authorities.

As for the charges leviable for the handling of goods at the major ports same remarks as in the case of charges on shipping apply. The leading British ports have separate charges payable for the handling of goods for foreign and for coasting traffic, the latter being usually half of the former. The Port Rates on goods charged at the port of London make up a long list carefully drawn up having regard to the nature, value and other considerations in respect of each commodity. The rates payable are shown in two separate columns, one for foreign and the other for coasting traffic. The rates payable on foreign traffic are in most cases twice the rates payable for the same commodities of coastal traffic. With the exception of Bombay, where a different scale of charges applies to goods to and from a port on the west coast of India the rates payable at the other major ports in this respect are the same for coastal traffic as for the foreign traffic. At some of the ports very unsatisfactory classifications are maintained which do not adequately differentiate between high priced commodities or articles of luxury and low priced agricultural produce, even if imported or exported coastwise.

BURDENSOME TRAFFIC DUTIES.

The following details, showing the total cost of transporting one hundred bags of rice each weighing 2 mds. from Calcutta to Madras by steamer and by the rail route will illustrate more fully the burdensome nature of the charges that the coastal traffic has to bear at the major ports.

BY RAIL.

Rail freight at 0-10-6 per md. for 200 mds. Rs. 131|4|0 per 100 bags of 2 mds. each cartage at Madras from Railway to Godown at 0-1-0 per bag, Rs. 6-4 per 100 bags of 2 mds. each, Rs. 137-8-0 per 100 bags of 2mds. each.

BY STEAMER.

Loading from Godown at Ramkristopore into lighters ranges from Rs. 14 to Rs. 21 per boat of 340 bags. Taking an average of Rs. 17 per lighter Rs. 5 per 100 bags of 2mds. each.

Boat Hire at 0-1-6 per bag, Rs. 9-6-0 per 100 bags of 2 mds. each.

River dues at Rs. 1|4 per ton Ghat Pass at as. 4 per ton taking 13 bags to a ton or 7 1|2 tons for 100 bags Rs. 11|4| per 100 bags of 2 mds. each.

Insurance at as. 4 per 100 Rs. 12|8 being the value of 2 mds. of rice. Rs. 3|2 per 100 bags of 2 mds. each.

Steamer freight at as. 10 per bag Rs. 62|8 per 100 bags of 2 mds. each.

Landing charges at Madras at 5 as. per bag, Rs. 31|4 per 100 bags of 2 mds. each

Cartage at Madras at as. 1|2 per bag Rs. 7|13 per 100 bags of 2 mds. each.

Calcutta to Madras by rail Rs. 137|8 per 100 bags of 2 mds. each.

Calcutta to Madras by steamer Rs. 130|5 per 100 bags of 2 mds. each.

Rs. 7|3 per 100 bags of 2 mds. each or a difference of hardly 1 anna 2 pies per bag in favour of the cost by steamer.

INVIDIOUS DIFFERENCE.

It will be noticed from the above instance that whereas the incidental charges for railing constitute barely five per cent. of the actual rail freight and about 4 1|2 per cent. of the total cost by rail, similar charges in respect of the steamer route are actually more and amount to 108 1|2 per cent. of the actual steamer freight, the steamer freight by itself being only about 47.62 per cent. of the bare rail freight.

The above shows a difference of about one anna and two pies per bag of 2 mds. in favour of the cost by the steamer. But even this difference disappears when depreciation in the goods is taken into account, which is largely due to more frequent handling and pilferage while the goods are lying in the lighters awaiting shipment or discharge. Again, in the case of shipment owing to more constant and rough handling involved in the crude methods of loading and discharging, better quality and higher priced gunny bags have to be used than in the case of railing the goods. It must be stated that the landing cost at the minor ports is as high as in the above instance and considerably higher during the monsoons, parti-

(Continued on page 9)

Notes of the Day.

The Hidden Hand.

The Tory Cabinet in Great Britain and their Press are busy unctuously explaining to the public that the Simon Commission is a model of impartial selection, that if Indians are excluded from it, so are the officials, the representatives of the British bureaucracy in India whose views may prejudicially affect the judgment of the Commission. How false and hypocritical is this pose of impartiality, can be gathered from the fact, referred to by our Special Representative from Delhi in a communication last week, that an I.C.S. officer had been already entrusted with the task of preparing material for preliminary studies by the Commission in regard to the actual working of the "Reforms." Now comes the news that the Chairman of the Commission is to have the benefit of possessing an I.C.S. as Private Secretary. There are also rumours that other members of the Commission will each want a Secretary and that the "Heaven-borns" will be asked to satisfy this wish. The I.C.S. case will certainly not go by default in this "impartial" inquiry!

The Myth Explodes.

One of the many myths sedulously propagated by the official apologists of Dyarchy is the one about joint responsibility. The Dyarchy cabinet is one and indivisible, what affects one part does affect the other. An insult suffered by one member should therefore be taken as a collective insult suffered by all. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, the C. P. Minister, thought so and resigned in company with his colleague, Mr. Rao, because of the insulting treatment meted out to the latter. Mr. Rao found himself unable to enforce discipline in his own department, because those whom his very sensible ideas of discipline affected were members of the sacrosanct Services whose members believe that a mere Minister cannot touch them, not even in the disciplinary matter of saying where they should be stationed. The acting Governor of the C. P. agrees with the officers who rebel against the views of the Minister. The official half of the Dyarchy remains unconcerned; the Ministers walk out like self-respecting men. What a commentary on the doctrine of joint responsibility! And this happens in a province in which Sir Frank Sly, its head at the time when this hybrid of dyarchy was ushered in as a great instrument of responsible Government, declared with gusto after a few months' experience of it that they had "skipped already over the stage" in which Members and Ministers worked in separate water tight compartments.

Middle East Consulates.

The Middle East countries, including chiefly our neighbours, Afghanistan and Persia, are not encumbered with superfluous wealth. It is, therefore, perplexing to their well-wishers to note the amount of expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the various Consulates in India. Taking Persia, for example, it is still an enigma why the Foreign Office at Teheran does not appreciate, by perpetuating it, the successful honorary administration of the Bombay Consulate by men like Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, now a Judge of the High Court. When Mr. Mahomed Hussain Shushtary was Hon. Vice-Consul in Karachi, it was common knowledge that he, assisted by Mr. Ali Akbar Shushtary, maintained the post at a considerable personal sacrifice to the great convenience of the public and added vastly to the prestige of the Persian Government by fittingly celebrating the accession of Reza Shah to the throne and removing the Persian women of ill-fame, who were an unpleasant problem for years to the respectable Persian community.

The New Consul.

There have been several transfers of late and Bombay has now a new Persian Consul in Mr. Jalaluddin Kaihan, a diplomat who has already seen some service abroad in Russia and more in Syria. We hope his quinquennium will not witness the repetition of the unfortunate incidents during the time of his predecessor which need not now be recalled. Mr. Kaihan, who is, as a mater of course, familiar with French and Arabic, will have to acquire English and will not find a knowledge of Hindustani altogether superfluous in this country. Mr. Nabawi, better known as Moazez-ed-Dowleh, the very successful Consul-General for Persia, also left our shores last month. It is strange that his successor, Mr. Azimi, who has been appointed these four months, has not yet reached Calcutta. Simultaneously with a new set of Persian dignitaries, Bombay has acquired of late Mr. Mahomed Usman as the representative of His Majesty, Amanulla Khan, who will doubtless have his hands full in view of the forthcoming visit of the first independent Afghan sovereign to India. How long one wonders will it be before India, and particularly commercial and political Bombay, rejoices again in an official agent of Ghazi Mustafa Kamal and the great Turkish Republic?

SIX HUNDRED LIVES LOST?

SERVE HUMANITY

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO SINHALESE

SPONTANEOUS WELCOME IN COLOMBO

COLOMBO, Nov. 14

After receiving the first public reception, Mr. Gandhi proceeded to the local Vivekananda Society where he was presented with another address of welcome. The address stated:—

"We the members of the Society offer you and your Sakatharmini in life our most loving and cordial welcome to our society. We have long yearned for the inspiration and joy of your presence in our midst and we are thankful to the all-merciful Ishwara for granting us the opportunity of meeting you and paying out respectful homage to you both. Your saintly life has been a source of great strength and illumination to us as it has been to millions of others in all parts of the world, and we pray that you may be blessed with long life and good health to continue your noble work for the upliftment of humanity."

Mr. Gandhi was then given a purse for Rs. 2,000, acknowledging which he said he was glad to be among them. The life of Swami Vivekananda was an inspiration to many people in India and abroad and his name was one to be conjured with. That name has left an indelible mark in many households and he wished the members of the Vivekananda Society all success and happiness.

Without the spinning wheel, said Mr. Gandhi, it was impossible to feed the starving millions of India and she wanted the members of the society to look to Daridranarayan and serve humanity. He asked them to help the starving millions of India by wearing khaddar and eschew foreign and mill made cloth.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI'S RECEPTION AT COLOMBO

COLOMBO, Nov. 13.

Mahatma and Mrs. Gandhi accompanied by Mr. Mahadeo Desai and party arrived here late last night and were given a hearty reception at the jetty by a large crowd of people who had gathered there hours before the arrival of the steamer into the harbour.

Owing to the lateness of arrival, the Reception Committee abandoned the first public function advertised to be held in honour of Mr. Gandhi.

Interviewed by a representative of Free Press of India, Proctor Somasunderam said Mr. Gandhi had a pleasant night and was generally fit. Mr. Gandhi wanted however a little rest as he was a bit tired after the long voyage taken soon after his journey to Delhi to see the Viceroy in connection with the Statutory Commission.—Free Press.

"MOTHER INDIA" AT WORK.

HALF A LAKH FREE COPIES

TOOL FOR ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Mr. Sailendranath Ghose of New York writes to "Basumati" that Miss Mayo's "Mother India" was not meant for Indian consumption but for England and America. He says the book has been so freely distributed in America that it has been producing a revolution.

Mr. Sailendranath Ghose adds that the sponsors of the book have so far distributed nearly 50,000 copies specially in view of the Hindu citizenship campaign which is to enter a spectacular stage now to thwart Indians.—Free Press.

CHETTY COMMUNTY'S WELCOME.

COLOMBO, Nov. 13.

Members of the Chetty community in Ceylon accorded first public reception this evening to Mahatma Gandhi at Gintupitaya Hall. A mammoth crowd awaited the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi at the Hall which was taxed to its utmost capacity. On arrival, Mahatmaji was garlanded and presented with purse of Rs. 6,000 towards Khaddar Fund. Mahatmaji said he appreciated the fund much as it would in some measure help him to feed the millions of poor in India. He asked all to help suffering millions of India by wearing Khaddar. He wanted Indians in Ceylon to live in harmony with the people of Ceylon and be just in their dealings with them. On their conduct depended the reputation of the rest in India.

Mahatmaji next proceeded to the Vivekananda Hall where members mostly Hindus presented address of welcome.—Free Press.

WOMEN VOTE FOR BOYCOTT

MAHATMA STANDS BY CONGRESS

"CHOOSERS AND NOT BEGGARS"

SIR A. RAHIM TO LEAD BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

COLOMBO, NOV. 14.

IN THE COURSE OF A PRESS INTERVIEW, ASKED FOR HIS OPINION OF THE STATUTORY COMMISSION, MAHATMA GANDHI SAID:

"SO FAR AS I AM CONCERNED, MY CONSCIENCE IN THIS MATTER IS IN THE KEEPING OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS". TO A QUESTION IF HE WOULD ADVISE BOYCOTT OF THE COMMISSION, HE REPLIED: "I HAVE NO OPINION IN THE MATTER EXCEPT THAT OF THE LEADERS OF THE CONGRESS."—A. P.

CHOOSERS & NOT BEGGARS.

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar, in a press interview, explaining why the Statutory Commission on the Reforms should be boycotted, gave the following reasons:—

1. The Indian people, as the Congress has rightly claimed, are entitled to determine their own Constitution, either by a Round Table Conference or by a Convention Parliament, and that claim has been definitely negatived by the appointment of this Commission.

2. We cannot be a party to an enquiry into our fitness for Swaraj or for any measure of responsible Government.

3. The deliberate exclusion of Indians from the Commission involves a deliberate affront to Indian self-respect.

4. The present occasion is considered by the British Government as the most suitable for the revision of the Constitution, in order to make that Constitution even more convenient for themselves than the existing Act allows it to be.

5. The spirit that lies behind these proposals regarding the Commission demands its boycott.

COMPREHENSIVE BOYCOTT.

Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar pleaded for the most complete, effective and comprehensive boycott of the Commission. He said: "We must not give evidence, written or oral. We must not vote for Select Committees of the Legislatures that are proposed, nor serve upon them. We must not give or attend parties to meet or honour the Commission. The legislatures, central and provincial, should pass resolutions expressing want of confidense in the Commission, and their resentment at the supreme affront to the Indian Nation, and reiterating the National demands already made. It would perhaps be a good plan if, after moving and passing such resolutions, we stayed away from the Assembly and the Councils, while not playinag into the hands of the Government by resigning or forfeitg our seats. The members of the Legislatures and their constituencies should be called upon to agree to the boycott, which must be kept up until the British Goverment agrees to a settlement or till the next general elections, whichever is earlier. The Indian Ministers in all the Provinces should resign their offices in protest if, as I hope they are; they are as anxious for the attainment of Swaraj as others are, even before they are asked to do, so by their parties or by the country. They would be doing not only the greatest service to the cause of Swaraj and of the maintenance of national self-respect, but also to their own political parties and methods if they resign at this juncture and on this issue."

Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar finally urged the drafting of a Swaraj Constitution and concluded by saying "We are going to be choosers of, our own fate, not beggars."—A. P.

ABSTAIN FROM CO-OPERATION

WORKING COMMITTEE'S GENERAL APPEAL

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has passed the following resolution:

"As the British Government has constituted the Statutory Commission in defiance of the national will and rejected the national demand for a Round Table Conference to settle the Swaraj Constitution for India, the Working Committee of the Congress calls upon the people of India and appears to all political parties to abstain from co-operation with the said Commission, either by giving evidence or by voting for or serving on any Select Committee connected therewith."—A. P.

BANKING ENQUIRY.

MR. HAJI ON ITS NEED

MR. GUBBAY'S SUGGESTION ENDORSED

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

The speech of Mr. M. M. Gubbay, who was till a few years ago associated with the Finance Department of the Government of India, on the need of banking enquiry in India has attracted considerable attention in local banking and commercial circles. It is considered that the speech is well timed in view of the approaching discussions between the Secretary of State and the Finance Member and is possibly an indirect hint to Whitehall to find an immediate way out of the Reserve Bank Bill impasse by instituting an early banking enquiry instead of proceeding with the Reserve Bank Bill during the next session of the Assembly.

Discussing Mr. Gubbay's speech, Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji, M. L. A., who successfully carried through the Assembly his resolution in support of an immediate banking enquiry said to a Free Press of India representative:

I have always urged on the Government and the Assembly that a comprehensive banking enquiry is already overdue, and it cannot be postponed a day longer if we are in earnest about the development of banking on sound lines in India.

It was urged by me in the Assembly that simultaneously with the undertaking of the Reserve Bank, we must institute a comprehensive banking enquiry. The Assembly accepted my resolution notwithstanding the blandishments of the Finance Member to the contrary on the plea of "all in good time." No attempt to regulate or control the credit system of a country or develop modern banking, can succeed which does not take into consideration the system of indigenous banking which is firmly rooted and is wide spread. The position taken by the Assembly is now confirmed by Mr. Gubbay, whose timely utterance is based on Indian experience. It is to be hoped that the parlour talks on Indian banking now going on in England will result at least in the institution of a banking enquiry at an early date.—Free Press.

HOW DIARCHY WORKS

C. P MINISTERS RESIGN

DIFFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR

NAGPUR, Nov. 14.

In regard to the reported resignations tendered by the Ministers of the Central Provinces. "The Hitavada" states that the Ministers reached the decision they took on a constitutional question.

It is reported that Mr Raghavandra Rao, Minister for Education had a difference of opinion with the Governor who overruled the Minister in regard to the transfer of two Civilian surgeons belonging to the Imperial Service and working under the Transferred Department.

It is stated the Ministser made certain proposals regarding the transfers of the two civilian surgeons but the head of the Medical Department disagreed with him. When the matter went to His Excellency it is reported the Governor agreed with the head of the Medical Department and disagreed with his Minister.

Mr. Raghavandra Rao who took a serious view of the constitutional point involved in the affair, tendered his resignation and his colleague, Mr. Deshmukh who concurred with him sent in his resignation on Thursday on the principle of joint responsibility.—Free Press.

PARSI CYCLISTS IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Three Parsi cyclists who are bound on a world tour, have arrived in Madras. In an interview with the Associated Press, they related the story of their visit to Persia, where H.M. the Shah told them: "you have upheld the glorious traditions of your illustrious ancestors."—A. P.

RAO BAHADUR V. R. PANDIT DEAD

NAGPUR, Nov. 14.

The death took place this morning, due to sudden heart failure, of Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit. The Courts of the Judicial Commissioner and the District and Sessions Judge were closed in honour of his memory. The Rao Bahadur was a Fellow of the Allahabad University for about twenty years. He was also a member of the Executive Council of the Nagpur University.—A. P.

ABDUL RASHID HANGED

HARTAL IN DELHI

SUPERINTENDENT MOBBED

ASSAULTS AND LOOTING

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

Abdur Rashid, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Swami Shradhanand, was hanged this morning in the Central Jail. A huge Muslim crowd had gathered in front of the jail gate and is demanding his body for a processional funeral. There is a partial hartal in the Muslim quarters of the city, and police pickets have been posted.—A. P.

EXECUTION AND AFTER

STRAY CASES OF ASSAULT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

Following the execution of Abdul Rashid, who was convicted of the murder of Swami Shradhanand, there considerable excitement in the city outside the Central Jail, where about 50,000 Mussalmans gathered, demanding the dead body. The authorities wanted that the body should be buried in the graveyard opposite the jail, but the Mussulmans wanted to carry the body to Juma Masjid, to hold special prayers. When the body was handed over to them, the Mussulmans marched with it in a huge procession, and passing through Juma Masjid, are, at the time of wiring, near Chouri Bazar. It is understood that they want to bury the body in Baker Billa, near Sadar Bridge. A complete hartal previals in the city, and shops of both the Hindus and the Mussalmans are closed. Seven armoured cars are patrolling the city. Stray cases of assault are reported. One Hindu is reported to have been killed and thirty persons, mostly shopkeepers of Chauri Bazaar, and Kali Bawri, injured. All the injured persons, with the exception of one, are Hindus. The authorities have posted detachments of military forces at Qutab Road.—A. P.

MILITARY PATROLLING THE CITY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

More reliable details of the affray in the city are filtering through. It now appears that in the morning the dead body was handed over to Abdul Rashid's relatives on the written condition that it would be buried in the cemetery opposite the Central Jail. This order also read to the crowd, but no sooner was the body handed over to the relatives than some among the crowd snatched it and marched with it towards the city. After passing Juma Mussjid, Chouri Bazar, Lalkua and Kali Bowri, they reached Suddar Bridge, where they were stopped by a detachment of the military and by Mr. Morgan, Additional Superintendent of Police who taking over the body drove in a motor lorry back to the Central Jail where the relatives received it and buried it. In addition to the armoured cars, a detachment of Warwickshire regiment is patrolling the town in motor lorries.—A. P.

HARTAL IN THE CITY

MUSLIMS PERTURBED

DELHI Nov. 14.

The execution created a commotion in the Muslim quarter and was followed by a sudden hartal in the city as a result of the Muslim demand for the body to be taken in a procession through the City despite

(Continued on Next page)

SWARAJ IS BIRTHRIGHT.

NO ARGUING PLEASE

POONA, Nov. 14.

Writing on the Reforms Commission, under the caption "One more link in the chain of slavery," the "Mahratta" asks all parties to consider the question raised by the appointment of the Commission on the broader issues of self-determination and other principles that govern the relations of nations than the adventitious question of the exclusion of Indians. It suggests the appointment of an independent people's Commission to decide upon a scheme of Swaraj for India and present it to the Parliament for acceptance in toto or rejection. It advocates the boycott of the Commission on the ground that Swaraj is neither a question for argument about, nor one of fitness, as it is the birthright of all Nations. It concludes with a strong appeal for concerted action.—A. P.

INDIAN WOMEN'S PROTEST

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

The Women's Indian Association, Madras, has protested against the personnel of the Statutory Commission for three reasons, namely, that Indians have been entirely excluded from the Commission, that no Indian woman has been given a place on it, and that no British woman has been included in it either.

Dr. Annie Besant and Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar announce an intensive programme in South India to inaugurate the propaganda for the boycott of the Commission.—A. P.

It is understood that the Congress Reception Committee will install loud speakers at the Congress Paudal this year.—A. P.

"TUKARAM" SUNK?

MOST DISQUIETING RUMOURS

STEAMER "JAYANTI" MISSING

CYCLONE HAVOC IN BOMBAY

Most disquieting rumours are current in the City about two steamers that left Bombay on Saturday. It is strongly rumoured that "Tukaram", a passenger boat of Messrs. Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation Company, which was bound for Jaygarh has sunk a few miles off its destination. She was carrying 600 passengers and if rumour is to be believed only 7 of them have survived the tragedy. The Captain of the ship, it is said, was a new officer and had taken charge of the boat for the first time.

While it is a consolation that enquiries made in proper quarters do not go to conform the rumour it is equally distressing that there is nobody to contradict it, with the result that it has spread like wild fire and is the cause of no little anxiety and alarm to hundreds of relations and friends of the passengers.

The steamer company is not able to throw light on the subject apart from mentioning the bare fact that it has sent s.s. "Tilak" in search of "Tukaram". The Harbour and Dock Masters have no definite information in the matter. "Yes we have heard the most distressing rumour" was all that they could say."

JAYANTI MISSING.

Equally perturbing is the rumour about the B.S.N. Co.'s "Jayanti" which left Bombay on the same morning. No definite news about this ship seems to have been either received by the Steamer Company of the Dock authorities and its whereabouts are a matter of mere speculation.

CYCLONE WORKS HAVOC

HEAVY TOLL OF MORTALITY

The cyclone of Saturday has played a havoc in the Bombay harbour and many lives are reported to have been lost in the sea. A Hindu sailor who was working on a mast of a prow near Alexandra Docks was thrown off and drowned in the sea. Likewise about five khalasis were drowned in a country craft near the Canary Islands as the Muchva was captured in the storm.

Mahadev Abaji, a Hindu residing in Bhawanidas Chawl at Mahim was taking his food on Saturday when a tree fell on the house and he sustained injuries on his head. Another Hindu named Nanu Yesu was sitting under a palm tree at Mahim when the tree fell on him and he was jammed. Both the men were removed to K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

The following is the official report of the tragedies caused by the unprecedented storm on Saturday last:—

A fishing smack containing 13 fishermen from Harnai, Ratnagiri District, was sunk about 18 miles from Bombay, on the instant.

Six fisherman were rescued by the Bombay Port Trust launch "Jean" at 12 noon yesterday. The tindel of the craft states that

(Continued on next page).

MORE LIGHT ON B. D. D. TRANSACTIONS.

MILD STEEL BARS AGAIN.

ALLEGED "DAKSHINA" TO OFFICERS

WITNESS SEEKS COURT'S PROTECTION.

Dowoodkhan Masoofali, a clerk who was in the employ of Salebhoy Tyebji, and Co. who was summoned as a defence witness by Mr. Nariman, failed to attend the Court on Monday when the Harvey Nariman case was called up for hearing.

Mr. Nariman said the witness had failed to come inspite of the fact that summons were served upon him. The witness had deposited certain important relevent documents of the case with Mr Nariman and his evidence was necessary to throw light on the papers.

The Magistrate: If you like I can issue a warrant.

Mr. Nariman: But Your Worship, I don't know his whereabouts.

Chotalal M. Mehta, who was a dealer in sand, shingle and bricks in 1920|21 was then called by Mr. Nariman to give evidence.

Witness said, he supplied bricks to B.D.D. in 1920|21. His office was at Girgaum Back Road.

Did you get the order direct from B.D.D.?—No. Another man, Mr. P. K. Patwardhan got the orders for me.

Was Patwardhan doing business in brick—He was not doing any business at all.

INFLATION OF PRICE.

At what rate did you supply bricks to Patwardhan?—At the current bazar rates.

And what rate did Patwardhan get?—Rs. 5 to 15 more per thousand. He managed to inflate the price.

Why did he inflate the rate?—He told told me that he had to pay some monies to some one.

Witness further deposed that he in company with three or four friends approached Mr. Nariman and complained to him that they could not get the orders direct from the B.D.D. and that all orders had to be secured through some intermediaries who made profits.

COULD NOT GET DIRECT ORDERS.

Cross-examiend by Mr. Velinker, witness said he supplied about 4,500 bricks to B.D.D. through Patwardhan.

Where did you give delivery of the bricks and to whom?—I delivered them at plot No. 52, Worli. I don't remember who took delivery.

Witness said he himself paid the cartage for the bricks. He charged Rs. 32 per thousand to Patwardhan excluding cartage. Cartage would come to Rs. 4 to 6 per thousand from Mahim Bunder to Worli.

Patwardhan told witness that he only made a profit of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in the transaction as he had to pay some one. Witness had gone to Worli and Colaba on several occasions but had failed to secure direct orders from B.D.D. Among numerous officers whom he saw one, was an European.

Can you identify the officer if you now happen to meet him?—No.

To another question, witness said, Patwardhan had supplied large quantities of bricks to B.D.D. by purchasing from several other manufacturers.

GIVING BRIBES.

Did any other demand bribes from you?—No. But, no one would allow me stand near B.D.D., let alone giving any orders. Those who received orders must have paid bribes.

Would you have given bribes if you had secured orders?—Yes, if I could make profits by offering bribes. (Laughter).

You have no compunction to giving bribes?—The whole world is going on that way.

IRON MERCHANT'S EVIDENCE.

Wanmalidas Pande, an Iron merchant in the Iron Jetha for the last 14 years was the next witness examined by Mr. Nariman.

Witness said 30 to 40 thousand tons of iron bars could be had at any time in the Iron Jetha ready for delivery. This large stock of iron could only be had up to the time protection was introduced. Since then the stock had decreased by 30 to 40 p.c.

Witness himself dealt in mild steel bars. In 1922 the rates for M.S bars and the rates at which he himself supplied were:

Large size Rs. 180 to Rs 185 per ton delivering in godown or F. O. R. ize 3|16" to 3|8" M.S. bars Rs. 195 per ton.

In 1925, however, the rate for large size was Rs. 150 and the rate for smaller size Rs. 165 per ton. Witness had himself sold M.S. bars at that rate.

Referring to the surplus which B.D.D. sold, Mr. Nariman asked "Do you think the rate of Rs. 102-8-0 was reasonable?—Certainly not.

Witness knew that there were some surplus bars for sale at B.D.D. Matunga Stores. He himself had tried to purchase them.

He had spoken to a dalal about his intentions, but some time later the dalal informed him that B.D.D. had already so the surplus bars to Maneckchand Jivraj.

WITNESS SEEKS PROTECTION.

Witness at this stage, asked for protection, which was granted.

Regarding the sale of surplus bars, witness said Maneckchand had other partners in the deal.

Chhotalal Keshavji, a partner of Maneckchand, sold 15 tons of M.S bars at Rs. 130 per ton to witness out of the surplus bars bought from B.D.D.

"DAKSHINA" TO B.D.D. OFFICERS.

Can you tell me why B.D.D. sold the bars outside the market?—My dalal told me that B.D.D. officers got some "dakshina."

In the Iron Jetha there was an agitation against B.D.D. dealings. Their chief grievance was that the real dealers from Jetha did not get orders while petty dealers got them.

In 1923, Mr. Nariman and Mr. Balubhai Desai's agents came to witness for votes.

What did you tell them?—I told them that by going to the Council if they simply wanted to occupy the chairs, the public could do without them. I requested them to expose the B.D.D. and do some solid work. Then I told them of some dark dealings.

"DARK DEALINGS".

What were the dark dealings?—We told them that there was a lot of corruption in B.D.D. and that real dealers did not get orders and requested them to get the grievances redressed, and put a stop to the waste of public money.

STILL PROUD OF BEING N.C.O.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Velinker.

You were a non-co-operator?—Yes.

And then you found out your mistake?—No. I am still proud of N.C.O's. They are real honest workers of the country.

"HARASSED"

Is it a general practice in the iron market to quote higher rates to departments?—Yes because we were so much harassed.

Witness had not dealt in English bars.

I take it then in October 1922, there would be no English bars in stock in the market?—There would certainly be Continental, American and Canadian bars.

The figures which witness gave to the Court only referred to Continental bars.

You say in 1925, the rate was Rs. 150 to 165. Does this refer to Continental bars?—This refers to bars generally purchased by B. D.D.

Do you know what bars the B.D.D. were purchasing at that time?—They were purchasing Continental bars made according to British standard. They cost about Rs. 5 more per ton.

PURCHASE OF SURPLUS BARS.

It was Premji who told witness, there were surplus bars to be sold at B.D.D. The whole bazar was discussing about it and trying to purchase it.

Why did you not yourself put in your offer?—I gave a certain limit to Premji and asked him to arrange a sale.

What was the limit you gave Premji?—I gave him a rate of Rs. 115 for the whole lot.

Did you know there were some 7|8" bars in the lot also?—Yes.

Witness said Premji tried to bring about a sale through a middleman who was known to B.D.D. officers. Premji refused to disclose the name of the middleman and witness did not care to know the identity of the middle man.

Do you as a mater of fact know even today wheher that middleman even took the offer to B.D.D.?—I don't know.

Were you serious about the offer you made through the middleman?—If I were not serious, I would not have purchased the bars subsequently at a higher rate.

Why didn't you put the offer yourself instead of the middleman?—Because they were more experienced and knew the proper way to deal with B.D.D. (Laughter).

What makes you think that the rate of Rs. 102|8 at which the B.D. sold the surplus bars was not reasonable?—From the rates I myself and the bazar have sold and purchsed M.S. bars.

What was the purchase price of such bars in 1922. Please tell me from your books?—Rs. 130 per ton in March 1925.

What is the extent of your business in that year?—I will have to see the books for the figure.

Do you say there was a particular demand for these bars?—There was the usual demand.

"THAT'S MY BUSINESS."

If witness had purchased the whole lot of surplus bars of B.D.D., he would have had to pay over Rs. 2 lakhs.

Had you that money?—I would have arranged for it.

From where?—That's my business.

I want a reply.—I have three or four merchant friends.

I want their names?—That's my business. But you can take it, I had spoken to some of my friends about it.

Pressed to disclose the names of the merchant friends, witness wrote them on a paper and said that he had asked them to be his partners in that particular transaction.

Are these all alive?—Two are living.

Did they agree to become partners?—They had.

How much was your contribution to be? Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000.

Had you that money?—I could have obtained that at any time.

You expected to raise this money by borrowing?—I had stock worth lakhs of rupees and outstanding accounts over Rs. 50 000.

What was your bank account at that time?—I must see my pass book.

Roughly speaking witness had Rs. 2000 to 5000 in the Bank but he had a large stock.

With only Rs. 5000 in your pocket you intended to purchase surplus bars worth lakhs of rupees?—I had my partners to share the cost.

Witness said Trivedi (Defence witness) himself told him that he (Trivedi) was a partner of Maneckchand Jivraj.

What was Trivedi's share with Maneckchand?—Equal share.

You bought this 75 tons from Chhotalal, you had no conversations with Maneckchand Jivraj?—I bought the bars through a dalal.

You yourself did not know whether it was a part of the surplus bars?—I was given to understand so.

Was it a cash or credit transaction?—It was a cash transaction.

Did you sell it or are they still lying with you?—Between the 8th October and 24th December I sold the bars.

The Court rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

Resuming after lunch witness said the whole Bazar including himself had a grievance against the B. D. D.

So you are one of those who nurses a grievance against the whole of B. D. D.?—Yes.

And the Improvement Trust also?—Yes.

And against all other Government Departments?—I have nothing definite against all Government Department.

So you went to Mr. Nariman?—He came to me for votes.

You then gave him your votes?—I voted solidly for him and got others to vote for him.

How many other votes did you get for him?—400 to 500 votes.

So who is beholden to whom?—That's for the Court to decide. Your complaint was that the B. D. D. did not deal directly with iron dealers?—No. And also that there must be some "ghotala".

GOD GAVE HIM SUCCESS.

What was the political cry at the time "Down with the Development Department!"?—Backbay happened to be a political stunt and we decided to support.

You got him elected?—God gave him success (Laughter).

So Backbay was the political war-cry?—No. People's money was being wasted and we wanted to stop it.

If Trivedi told the Court that Rs. 102-5 per ton secured by the B. D. D. for M. S. bars was a good bargain is it true?—No he is an interested party, since he secured along with Maneckchand the lot of M. S. bars from the B. D. D.

Do you suggest that Trivedi made an untrue statement when he told the Court that the B. D. D. struck a good bargain for Rs. 102-8 per ton?—That was his opinion. I give my opinion.

Re-examined by Mr. Nariman witness said that his bank account showed credit over Rs. 3,00,000 and debit about the same every year.

The goods in stock with him used to be about a lakh and a half.

On this status could you raise 3 lakhs for the purchase of M. S. bars?—Quite easily.

"POCKET MONEY TO OFFICERS."

Witness said that merchants quoted higher rates for B. D. D. and Improvement Trust because they were well aware that they would have to pay 'pocket money' to officers.

What do you mean by 'pocket money'?—Commission or 'dakshina' or 'bribe' whatever you call it.

M. A. Elavia a merchant was the next witness examined by Mr. Nariman.

Witness knew one Sambhu the financing partner of Gaya & Co. Witness was the constituted attorney of Gaya & Co.

Speaking under protection of the Court witness said he was introduced to Mr. Vaidya of the B. D. D. by one Ram Balaji Kothare. Vaidya told witness that tenders for 80 chawls at Worli were going to be called immediately.

Vaidya being an officer in B. D. D. wanted a financing partner for getting the contract for 80 chawls from B. D. D. Vaidya was sure of getting the contract because he had good relations and influence with the B. D. D.

After making certain enquiries witness and Sambhu decided to invest Rs. 1,50,000 and an agreement was made with C. A. Gaya & Co. and one S. P. Hammond, partner of Gaya.

Asked who were the partners of Gaya & Co. witness gave the names of Sambhu, Hammond and Ahamad Gaya. D. R. Vaidya's name was not put in the agreement because he was a Government servant. Instead of D. R. Vaidya's name D. R. Vaidya and Gaya were to look after the Engineering part of the work.

OBJECTION OVERRULED.

Mr. Velinker here objected to the trend of the examination and contended it was irrelevent.

The Magistrate overruled the objection.

Continuing witness said that Sambhu invested 1,00,000 in the works. Witness pointed out an entry in the books of Gaya that Rs. 1,00,000 were paid by Sambhu Bhagaji.

Proceeding witness said Gaya put in a tender for the construction of 80 chawls at Worli and deposited Rs. 40,000 with the B. D. D.

Witness did not know Gaya until D. R. Vaidya introduced him. If D. R. Vaidya was not a partner witness would not have secured a partnership on the Co.

Ultimately Gaya & Co. did not get the contract and the B. C. C. of which Major Parcelle an ex-officer of B. D. D. was the chief man got it.

However Gaya & Co. were entrusted with a new piece of work which was formerly being carried on departmentally. The work was equivalent to 26 chawls and was in progress departmentally but was eventually transferred to Gaya & Co.

The B. D. D. returned Rs. 27,000 out of Rs. 40,000 retaining the balance as deposit for the new work.

"12 1|2 PER CENT. TO OFFICERS."

To further questions asked by Mr. Nariman witness deposed that Gaya & Co. were given to understand that B. D. D. officials would have to be given 50 p. c. of the profits earned by Gaya.

When the new work of 26 chawls was entrusted to Gaya the understanding was that 12 1|2 p. c. of the profits should be paid to B. D. D. officers. The figure 12 1|2 p. c. was arrived at on the understanding that Gaya and Co. would get 25 p. c. profit out of which half i.e. 12 1|2 p. c. of profits was to be paid to officers.

Witness then produced entries to show that 12 1|2 p.c. was paid to officers.

Mr. Velinker objected on the ground that entries would have to be proved.

The objection was overruled.

Mr. Nariman then entries:—

Rs. 1,200 'Parchuran' Kharach Khata Haste Gaya.

Rs. 1,250 'Parchuran' Kharach Khata Haste Gaya.

Rs. 5,000 'Parchuran' Kharach Khata Haste Gaya.

Rs. 9,380 'Parchuran' Kharach Khata Haste Gaya.

Now what are these "Parchuran Kharach Khata" mean?—These are payments made to officers of B. D. D. at 12 1|2 p. c. according to agreement.

Further entries read under the heading "parchuran kharach khata" were Rs. 1,600, Rs. 425, Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 2,700.

You say that this was paid according to arrangement—As a constituted attorney I looked into the accounts and know that it was paid accordingly.

Mr. Nariman here explained that these sums amounted to exactly 12 1|2 p. c. of the sums paid by Gammons for work done.

Who brought about this arrangement with B. D. D.?—Mr. Vaidya.

Mr. Nariman quoted some more entries which he said were in the books as follows:—X'mas account, chocolates, etc. Rs. 175; Divali Bakshis Rs. 700. all of which he alleged were given to officers.

Further examined witness said Kaikushru Plumber was the sanitary contractor for Gaya's work. Latterly Gagrat Marker did that work for them.

After witness was questioned why the payment of a certain bill was delayed to which the answer came that 12 1|2 p. c. to officers was not paid till that date the case was adjourned to Tuesday.

TUKARAM SUNK.

(Continued from previous page.)

he has received information that six of the remaining seven fishermen have been saved.

At about 11 a.m. on Saturday prow No. 5679 owned by Jehangir Dhanjeesha was conveying coal to the ferry wharf from a steamer in the stream when from a steamer in the stream when she encountered bad weather. Harichandra Ghaiya, one of the crew, aged 30 years, was thrown over board at the time he was attending to the sails and apparently has been drowned in spite of every effort to save him by the other members of the crew.

Tindel Shivram Dharma has made a report to the Port Trust authorities that he and five crew were proceeding with their barge "Ali Madad" from Poonagar on Monday last towards Karanji, but on reaching Mandva on the evening of Friday they were forced to anchor on account of strong wind. Their achor chain gave way and water came in with the result that their cargo consisting of shells and wires was thrown into sea and the barge drifted into the open sea. They then found themselves on Saturday night near the Canary Light House of Colaba where they were rescued by the Port Trust authorities on Sunday. Their barge suffered considerable damage.

Inquiries made go to show that one tony with six fishermen which was reported missing from Worli on Saturday has been found at the Worli beach late on Sunday. Her crew were rescued by other fishermen.

Capt. H. O. Bannehr of the s.s. "Karva", which arrived in Bombay on Monday from Durban that he experiment fair weather in the Arabian sea except in the vicicity of Bombay where it was cyclonic.

Capt. H. V. Chandled of the s.s. "Vita," which arrived in Bombay on Monday from Karachi instead of on Saturday has reported having experienced severe gale from Porebunder to Bombay during the voyage.

Capt. R. S. Miller of the s.s. "City of Paris," which arrived in Bombay from Glasgow on Monday was reported having met strong weather in the Arabian Sea during the voyage.

Capt. G. Thompson of the s.s. "Marchioness of Btuq," which arrived in Bombay on Monday from Bary Dock has reported having met fair weather but strong during the last three days during the voyage.

Capt. M. Kametika of the s.s. "Sumatra Maru", which arrived from Yokohama has reported having met with fine weather during the voyage

STUDENTS TAKE "FRENCH LEAVE."

ZAGHLUL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Cairo.—Most of the students took "French leave" this morning and many joined the processions in connection with the celebration of ninth anniversary of Zaghlul Pasha's visit to the Residency to request Egypt's Independence. Parties of students carrying flowers afterwards repaired to Zaghlul's grave.—Reuter.

A GALLANT RESCUE

EUROPEAN OFFICER'S HEROISM

KARACHI, Nov. 14.

Passengers who arrived here by S. S. Chakla speak of the magnificent gallantry of the Chief Officer C. MacFarlane who at the imminent risk being fatally crushed between the ship and a native dhow rescued the aged master of the dhow. The dhow sank almost immediately after being broken up by gigantic waves during the cyclonic storm of the weekend in the Arabin Se.—A. P.

ABDUL RASHID HANGED

(Continued from Previous Page.)

the authorities order forbidding any demonstration.

30,000 Muslims, old and young, women and children were assembled outside the jail by early morning in anticipation. Mr. Hakim Ajmal Khan and many prominent Muslim leaders were present and also Mr. Lewis, the City Magistrate.

The body of Abdul Rashid was made over to the relatives of the deceased at 11-20 and the authorities induced the Muslims to give up their attempt to take the body to the Jumma Musjid in a procession. No Hindu was allowed to go to the jail side in view of the prevailing tension.

After the procession was over, the body of Abdul Rashid was buried in the appointed place at 2-30 p.m.—Free Press.

FIFTY PERSONS INJURED

LOOTING OF SHOPS.

DELHI Nov. 14.

As a sequel to the tension prevailing over the procession organised by the Muslims for the dead body of Abdul Rashid, many shops were looted and score sof persons injured.

Mr. Morgan, Superintendent of the C.I.D., who snatched the body from the mob to take it in his car to the jail for burial was mobbed and escaped Miraculously.

Fifty persons, it is reported, were wounded in the crash that followed the taking out Abdul Rashid's body in a procession by the Muslims.—Free Press.

SECTION 144 PROMULGATED

DELHI Nov 14.

An order has been promulgated under section 144 prohibiting the carrying of lathis, etc., in the city and also the printing and publishing of objectionable posters. A. P.

THE "STAR OF INDIA."

TO TAKE VICEREGAL PARTY TO JAMNAGAR

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 14.

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar in the yacht the Star of India commanded by A. G. Hawke, R.N., arrived at Rozi roadstead last evening having left Southampton on 22nd September. The passage was somewhat rough throughout. The Yacht will bring the Viceroy and staff from Kundla in the Cutch State to Jamnagar on the 16th.—A. P.

INQUIRY INTO MATCH INDUSTRY

TARIFF BOARDS PROGRAMME IN BOMBAY

Since arriving in Bombay, the Indian Tariff Board has visited the undermentioned match factories:—1. Santa Cruz Match Works, 2 National Match Works, 3 Swadeshi Match Works, 4 Thana Match Works, 5 Andheri Match Works, 6 Borivli Match Works, 7 Bombay Match Works.

Its inspection of the match-making works in the Bombay Presidency will be completed by a visit to the Western India Match Company at Ambernath to-day and to the Gujerat Islam Match Factory on the 19th instant.

Beginning with the examination of the representatives of the Santa Cruz Match Works at 10-30 a.m. on the 15th instant, the Board will proceed to hear the oral evidence of the firms connected with the industry at public sittings in the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, at the times and dates given below:—

1. National Match Works, 10-30 a.m., 22nd November 1927.

2. Swadeshi Match Company, 10-30 a.m., 23rd November 1927.

3. Thana Match Works, 10-30 a.m., 25th November 1927.

4. Titvala Match Factory, 10-30 a.m., 26th November 1927.

5. Andheri Match Company, 10-30 a.m., 29th November 1927.

6. Borivli Match Company, 10-30 a.m., 1st December 1927.

7. Bombay Match Works, 10-30 a.m., 2nd December 1927.

8. Guzerat Islam Match Factory, 10-30 a.m., 5th December 1927.

9. Swadeshi Match Company, 10-30 a.m., 15th December 1927.

The enquiry in Bombay will then be concluded with the examination of the various local Associations and Chambers of Commerce and the representatives of the Government Departments concerned on dates which will be announced as soon as possible.—A. P.

WHAT AILS THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

MR. S. D. SAKLATWALA'S DIOGNOSIS

An interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. S. D. Sakaltwalla on the "Present difficulties of the Textile Industry" in the Sydenham College on Monday evening under the presidency of Sir Manmohandas Ramji.

Mr. Saklatwalla traced the history of the present depression from the time of the Armistice and said warning notes were sounded by successive chairmans of the Millowners Association from 1922 that the future of the industry was not propitious. He then spoke of the dumping and the Japanese competition and referred to the recommendations of the Tariff Board presided by Mr. Frank Noyce and the insympathetic attitude taken by the Government of India and pleaded for the protection of the industry to tide over the crisis. He made following conclusions which he said were als supported by the Indian Tariff Board.

"1. That the position of the Textile Industry in India has steadily grown worse since 1923; 2. That an important cause of this continued depression, as unanimously found by the Tariff Board itself, was unfair Japanese competition; 3. That world factors also contributed to this depression; 4. That the depression was felt more acutely in Bombay than in other centres, mainly because of high taxation and high wages prevailing in Bombay; 5. That although mistakes were made in the boom period allegations as to mismanagement and corruptions are unfounded; 6. That the industry on the whole is managed in a reasonably efficient and economical manner; 7. That it is an important national industry the diminishing of which cannot be contemplated with equanimity. 8. That some measure of protection should immediately be granted to enable the industry to tide over the present crisis; and 9. That, in the words of the majority report, the case for a small allround increase in the import duty on cotton manufactures other than yarn is strengthened by the undoubted temporary handicap to the industry by the stabilisation of the rupee at 1/6.

PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE FORMED

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

In pursuance of the resolution of the All India Congress Committee on Hindu-Moslem Unity which called upon the Working Committee to appoint a committee for carrying on propaganda among the Hindus and the Moslems on the lines of the A.I.C.C. resolution, the Working Committee of the Congress has appointed the following as members of the Committee:—Dr. Ansari Abdul Kalam Aizad, Maulana Mahumad Ali, Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. Sherwani, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mekbir Sayed, Syed Martuza, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Moulvi Mahomed Shafi Daudi, Srinivasa Iyenkar, Babu Bhagwandas, Babu Shivprasad Gupta, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Mrs. Carojini Naidu; J. M. Sen Gupta, Subash Chandra Bose, K. Nageswara Rao, Motilal Nehru, Abhyankar, Seth Govindas, Sardar Sardool, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Doctor Moraribai, Dewan Chamanlal, Pandit Santanam and Dr. Satyapal.—A. P.

MR. JINNAH SPEAKS OUT.

APPEAL TO LABOUR PARTY.

COMMISSION CALCULATED TO HUMILIATE INDIA.

(Continued from page 7.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

In reply to a cable from the Independent Labour Party of Great Britain with reference to the Indian Statutory Commission, urging Liberal and other parties to demonstrate a united front by sacrificing sectional conferences for a combined united Congress, and urging the need for Unity, Mr. Jinnah has replied as follows:

"Many thanks for telegram. Exclusion of Indians from Commission fundamentally wrong. Amendments proposed so far and reported are equally impossible. No self-respecting and accredited representative of India would associate with or serve on Commission unless invited on absolutely equal terms and with equal rights. I appeal to Labour Party to demonstrate their sympathy with Indian public opinion, at least refuse to Indian public opinion, at least refuse to allow any member of their Party to serve on a Commission which excludes Indians and which is calculated to humiliate and wound the self-respect of the people of India.—A. P.

FENNER BROCKWAY SPEAKS OUT

LONDON, Nov. 13.

In a speech at Woodford, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, supported the suggestion that failing the invitation to Indian representatives to join the Statutory Commission Select Committee of the Assembly should be invited to join the Commission on equal terms to take evidence in common and present a common report.—Reuter.

MR. SEN GUPTA'S WARNING

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has addressed the following message to the Indian Defence League, London, in regard to the Statutory Commission:

"Our objection to this method of settling Indian constitutions is well-known. Those Indians who believe in the policy of co-operation in the present circumstances and put faith in the British Cabinet are to-day disillusioned. Leaders of all parties have arrived at the same conclusion that there should be total boycott of this Commission, although reasons for such conclusion are different. I can foresee such union of all political parties and communities in India in this case of boycott as has never been seen in the history of British rule in India. Association of the official Labour Party with the Commission should finally disabuse the mind of such of their countrymen who still hope that they at least would act as they preach."—Free Press.

ANTI-BOYCOTT BLUFF

NEED FOR PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Whatever favourable impression has been created in the minds of the members of Parliament subscribing to radical views, and, therefore, uneasy at the implications of the exclusion of Indians from the Commission by the reports of boycott from India on the announcement of the Commission is now sought to be undermined by publication of telegrams from India claiming to give the latest indication of the trend of Indian opinion and heralding the steady growth of a strong anti-boycott movement. While the special correspondents of papers are critical of the effect of the policy of the exclusion of Indians, the Agency (Reuter) messages suggest that there is already a strong anti-boycott movement with its base in the Punjab and extending to the whole of India down to the southern end. According to the Agency messages, in the Punjab, the Muslims and the Sikhs are as a body organising themselves to counteract the boycott movement, out of conviction, that it would be detrimental to the interests of the minority communities in the present state of internal differences. In Madras, it is said, the Non-Brahmins are strongly against the boycott, and will coalesce with the Muslims and the Sikhs and thus in a short time, the anti-boycotters will hold the field.

On this, comment of British politicians who have been impressed by reports from India of universal resentment is: If your Indian solidarity is going to pieces before a week is over, what will happen to us, if we take extreme steps and create a division in our own ranks on the strength of your reports of a strong boycott movement. Which is the true India, that which the Agency messages and the special correspondents of our papers paint or the sparse reports which we receive from Indian sources. In England, the only organisation which gets any news from India is the Indian News Service which is maintained by Mr. Vishnu Karandikar; the moving spirit of the Indian Defence League. But owing to limited resources, the stream of news through the Indian News Service is thin, while the Agency messages and those of special correspondents are voluminous and graphic and state in glowing terms the least anti-boycott move while the stream of anti-boycott news is getting dry and drier. Labour leaders are prepared to retrace steps in having accepted responsibility for a purely Parliamentary Commission, but they ask for more signs that the resentment is universal in India. Let us have authoritative statements from the spokesmen of the various organisations is the repeated demand made by the Labour leaders of Indians who approach them in connection with the Indian question.—Free Press Cable.

MISS MAYO RULES THE ROOST

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

DHARWAR, Nov. 14.

Mr. D. V. Belvi, M.L.A., interviewed at Dharwar by a representative of the "Karnavir", expressed the following opinion on the Commission on political reforms in India. "The total exclusion of Indians of all schools of politics from the personnel of the much-boomed Royal Commission, is, I fear, in all probability, a premonitory symptom of what may be in store for this unhappy country, for many years to come. It is not unlikely that what happened in recent times in the political history of the Phillipine Islands under the rule of the United States of America, may be repeated in India. There is a suspicion but none the less close parallelism in the recent political developments of the two Asiatic countries, the attempts sedulously and skilfully made to foment quarrels between the Roman Catholics who form an overwhelming majority and the few Muslims in the Philipine Isles, bear a family resemblance to what is occurring at present in present in India between Hindus and Muslims.

The publication by Miss Catherine Mayo of the "Isles of Fear" to damn the people of those Islands socially and the publication of "Mother India" by her, on the eve of the appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian reforms, are not in my opinion a casual coincidence. The Wood Forbes Committee which reported to the Government of the United States of America a few years ago on reforms of the Phillipine Islands may prove a prototype of the present Royal Commission on Indian Reforms and "Not Yet" may be the verdict of the Commission on our political fate. The only possible chance of our salvation lies in the presentation of a united front by all sections of the Indian people. God willing, what happened to the "Milner Commission," in Egypt in recent times, may come to pass in India to the present Royal Commission.—Free Press.

EFFECTIVE PROPAGANDA TO BE LAUNCHED

SIR A. RAHIM FOR BOYCOTT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Prominent public men of all parties and communities including Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. Akram Khan, Mr. Hirendranath Datta, Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra and others met at a private conference tonight to decide on the steps to ensure unity for the purpose of launching an effective propaganda to boycott the Statutory Commission.

The Conference decided to hold a meeting at the Town Hall on November 16 at which a boycott resolution will be moved. Sir Abdur Rahim will preside and in addition to Congress and other party leaders, the President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha will address the meeting.—A.P.

DON'T HELP THE COMMISSION"

CALCUTTA LEADERS' APPEAL

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

To consider the situation arising out of the recent announcement of the Viceroy an all-parties conference was held last night at the Theosophical Society's Hall, Sir Abdur Rahim presiding.

The Conference condemned the action of the British Government in the matter and appealed to the people and public bodies, particularly the legislatures not to help the Commission in any way.—Free Press.

CHIEF MINISTER SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF

DR. SUBBAROYAN AND ROYAL COMMISSION.

BOMBAY, Nov 14.

The Hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar Minister for Agriculture and Industries, Madras, who arrived in Bombay this morning en route to Delhi, interviewed with regard to the statement made by the Hon. Dr. Subarayan, Chief Minister, Madras with regard to the Statutory Commission, said that the summary of it published in the Bombay Press did not make clear what Dr. Subarayan had expressly stated viz., that the views contained in that statement were his own, and did not commit either his party or the members of it.—A. P.

MINISTERS NOT A HAPPY FAMILY.

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Four Ministerialists, including the Chief Whip of the Ministerialist Party in Madras, have issued separate but concurring statements to the press, questioning the propriety of the Chief Minister, as the leader of the Party, definitely committing himself in public on the question of the Statutory Commission before consulting his Party. Three of them have since appended their signature to the Boycott manifesto of Dr. Annie Besant.—A. P.

SIR ALI IMAM INVITED.

GOVERNOR TO DISCUSS COMMISSION

PATNA. Nov. 13.

H. E. the Governor has invited Sir Ali Imam and Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha to Government House to discuss with them the constitution of the Commission.—A. P.

APOLOGIST OF "ALL-WHITE" COMMISSION.

PROFESSOR GANGULEE'S VIEWS.

RANGOON, Nov. 13.

Interviewed by a representtaive of the Associated Press, Professor Gangulee, Member of the Agricultural Commission, referring to the exclusion of Indian representation from the Statutory Commission, remarked "that a dispassionate view of the realities of the situation in India ought to convince one, of the overwhelming difficulties in finding suitable representatives. It is also necessary to realise that no useful purpose would be served by the presence of controversialists on the Commission. The risk of dissentient view within the Commission must be minimised if any favourable reception of its report by Parliament is to be desired. It is my firm conviction that with the co-operation of the Indian public opinion, the Commission will be able to give a stable basis, on which the process of Constitutional evolution in India may proceed unhampered." The Viceroy, in the course of the statement announcing the Commission, said that they should convince Indians that it was the sincere and earnest desire of the Imperial Government to help their country consciously and earnestly to evolve a form of Constitutional and administrative Government best suited to India, thus enabling her to be a real partner in the British Commonwealth. The foremost duty of the Indian politicians is to remove the clouds of misapprehension from the horizon so that the task of the Statutory Commission may not be made needlessly difficult. Agitation for boycotting the Commission is, to my mind, extremely unwise and it will never be successful. India has had enough of political boycotts and their achievement is not unknown to those who are now advocating such a procedure.—A. P.

MUSLIMS ENDORSE UNITY RESOLUTIONS

M. A. K. AZAD FOR COMPLETE BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

"The Royal Commission is an insult to India. The British Government has dared to inflict this insult on this country because Hindus and Muslims are fighting with one another. The Royal Commissions, far less a Royal Commission from which Indians have been excluded, cannot give India constitution that can satisfy the people. A constitution to satisfy India must be evolved for India by her own people. The time is most opportune for unity—for work. Unity proposals of the All-India Congress Committee have given them a sound basis for peace. It gives them complete freedom of action consistent with peace and happiness of both Communities. When the element of 'Zid' has been withdrawn, they were sure to have an atmosphere of peace and harmony. Let them work proposals in right earnest and make the attainment of Swaraj easier." So said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, presiding over a largely attended public meeting of Muslims held to-night at Halliday Park.

The meeting unanimously endorsed the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee on the question of unity as the only true basis of permanent peace and good will and appealed to all to make settlement a success.—Free Press.

DECCAN SABHA'S PROTEST.

SILENCE ABOUT BOYCOTT MOVE

POONA, Nov. 12.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha has passed the following resolution regarding the Statutory Commission:—

The Council of the Deccan Sabha enters its most emphatic protest against the exclusion of Indians from the personnel of the Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Reforms and though the Association of duly accredited representatives of Indian legislatures with the Commission in the different stages of its inquiry is contemplated the Council desires to place on record its considered opinion that it can never make amends for the absence of Indians on the Commission itself. Unless some steps are taken to enable Indian opinion effectively to influence the Commission's recommendations by Indian opinion the Council is greatly apprehensive that the success of the Commission's labours will be prejudicially affected.

The resolution has been cabled to Mr. H. S. L. Polak, the Sabha's representative in London, for communication to the proper quarters.—A. P.

A GREAT BLUNDER

CALCUTTA INDIAN ASSOCIATION HOPING AGAINST HOPES

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The Committee of the Indian Association expresses the opinion that the decision of the British Parliament to exclude Indians from the Commission is a great blunder and is in violation of the policy underlying the principle of the Government of India Act, 1919. The Committee after a very serious consideration still hopes that Indians should even now be included in the Commission.—A. P.

NON-CO-OPERATION AGAIN

MR. RANGA IYER'S PREDICTION

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Mr. C. S. Rangaiyer is vigorously following his formula of an honourable compromise. He has predicted in the "Morning Post" Non-co-operation of unprecedented dimensions. He also told a crowded audience which he addressed that to Lord Birkenhead India will have reason to be thankful for giving a much wanted impetus to self-reliance and direct action.—Free Press Cable.

COMMISSION-DELUSION AND SNARE

NAGPUR, Nov. 12.

Commenting on the Statutory Commission, "The Nagpur Mail" writes that the Commission is a delusion and a snare. The proposals regarding the Commission constitute an insult to the intelligence and self-respect of India. "The Commission has boycotted India and India will boycott the Commission."—A. P.

DR. SAPRU SIGNS MANIFESTO

MADRAS LIBERALS TO BOYCOTT COMMISSION.

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

A letter was read at the Conference from the Secretary of the Madras Liberal Association stating that an emergency meeting of the Association had decided to hold aloof from the Commission.

It is understood that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru telegraphed to Dr. Besant expressing his desire to sign the manifesto decided upon.—A.P.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEM

(Continued from page 6.)

cularly on the Malabar coast. Further, the landing of goods at such ports is often attended with an amount of risk. Damage by sea water is a frequent occurrence, whereas pilferage by boat manjis is carried to an art at some of the ports, particularly on the Malabar coast. In consequence, the insurance rates are high and only recently the premia have been further increased. All these circumstances have got to be allowed in calculating the total cost of transport by sea and the importer does not find any inducement to get his goods by the so-called cheaper mode of water transport in preference to the expensive mode of rail transport. The total cost of transport by water soaring to the level of the cost by the rail route is due to no avarice on the part of the ship-owner, because even in the matter of rates of freight, he, as will be explained later, has no option but to fix the same dependent upon other conditions over which he has no control.

Therefore it is evident that the action of the Government in arming the Railway Companies with special sanctions to fight sea competition is both illogical and unfair in the face of such heavy incidental burden the sea route has to bear.

On the other hand, if proper facilities, both port and terminal were provided at most of the ports on the coast of India the artificially inflated high cost of transport by steamers would disappear.

INTERMEDIATE TRAFFIC.

As for the traffic from intermediate stations like Balasore, Soroh and Cuttack, it must be borne in mind that in the case of shipment such traffic has to bear additional railway freight, including often the railway terminals to the nearest port, which further burdens the total cost of transport by the steamer route in respect of such traffic. This traffic, however, is successfully diverted by the rail route by means of the reduced through rates quoted by the railways in competition with the sea route. In the case of traffic from such intermediate stations, however, as pointed out previously, the railway rates to the destination are actually higher for shorter distances than the rates for longer distances from the ports, because the traffic from the interior on the same railway line being further burdened by cost of transport to the nearest port for shipment, the total cost of transport by the steamer route goes up still higher and the railways find it quite safe to maintain their rates correspondingly higher, although it creates the anomalous position of higher rates for shorter distances. The railways, however, take good care to maintain these rates within such effective margin of difference between the cost by steamer and the cost by the rail route that the railways always succeed in securing the traffic.

(To Be Continued.)

THE STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

(Continued from page 6.)

unite with the Swarajists and form a National party of some 70 members; by these the National Demand for immediate Constitutional advance was presented in February 1924; and Pandit Motilal's amendment for a Round Table Conference on the lines of the Swarajist manifesto, was carried on the 28th of February by 76 votes to 48. And as the Government's reply promising a committee of enquiry to determine the defects in the existing reforms, was considered unsatisfactory, the Assembly on the 10th of March refused the first four demands for grants; on the 17th it threw out the Finance Bill once, and on the next day reduced the Salt Duty from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 1-4). Similarly on the 20th of April the Assembly by 67 votes to 44 carried a motion for the repeal of all repressive laws including the infamous Regulation III of 1818.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Thus, on the whole, the Swarajists kept up the election pledges given by them in 1923. How was their new mode of opposition from within the Legislatures met by the Government? What was the attitude of the Bureaucracy towards the developments of 1924? Well, the official policy in essence continued to be the same in 1924 as it was in 1917 or 1921, namely of sham conciliation with one hand and stern repression with the other. In 1917, side by side with the declaration of August 20, were the internment of Mrs. Besant and her lieutenants. In 1920 and 1921 the Congress Boycott of Councils was tried to be overcome by pompous declarations by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales, and by the Viceroy and Provincial Governors, of abounding sympathy with India's aspirations for self-government. All this on one side was coupled on the other with ruthless imprisonments of hundreds of national leaders and workers. And, as long as in spite of these repressions, the N.C.O. movement was a live force, the bureaucracy lavished encouragements on the easily beguiled Liberals and other co-operators! But, after the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi and the disintegration of the Non-co-operation movement, that is in 1922 and 1923, the bureaucrats treated the co-operators with open contempt as revealed, for instance, in the resignations of Mr. Chintamani and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. And the officials also forged further new weapons for the repression of nationalism whenever it showed signs of new life. Thus the Akali Sikh reformers of the Punjab had to go through the Nankana massacre of 1921, the Gurukabagh atrocities of 1922, the forced abdication of the Maharaja of Nabha in 1923, and the Jaito massacre of 1924. On the other hand, in 1923 the Lee Commission was appointed to appease the greed of the Imperial Services; while the Salt Tax, in spite of the adverse vote of the Assembly, by sheer certification by the Governor-General, was raised from Rs. 1/4 to Rs. 2/8; all this was before the advent of the Swarajists into the Legislatures. The same double game was played by the officials after the Swarajist advent into the Councils. The Government at the beginning of 1924 became greatly concerned about Mahatma Gandhi's health! and, doubtless, in the hope that he might openly discountenance the Swarajist methods, Government unconditionally released Mahatma Gandhi in February 1924. Likewise they reduced the Salt Tax of their own accord, and announced a Reforms Enquiry Committee!

(To Be Continued.)

It is understood that the deputation of Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine is visiting Mysore State to study medical problems during the third week of December.—Free Press.

A brilliant durbar was held at the Palace to celebrate the Nam-Karna ceremony of the third daughter of His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore.—Free Press.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

AN EXCELLENT RULE IN GWALIOR

The "Statesman" writes:—

Amongst the excellent rules made by the late Maharaja of Gwalior for the prevention of communal outbreaks was one forbidding the uttering of provocative cries and the singing of provocative songs by people marching in procession. It is obvious that cries can be much more challenging than music, and some of the chants now uttered by crowds are direct reminders of the days when the two communities were fighting each other to the death. A procession shouting a war-cry as it moves along antagonizes all those of the opposite religion who hear it, and that is why it has so often happened that people carrying an image or a 'tazia,' as the case may be, while obeying police orders about music, have come in conflict with the residents of a street. Though himself a Hindu, the Maharaja of Gwalior would not even permit "Jai" to be shouted in the public streets.—

END FRATRICIDAL QUARRELS

PUNJAB MUSLIMS PLACE FOR UNITED ACTION.

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

A meeting of the Council of the Punjab Muslim League was held to-day at the residence of Sir Mahomed Shafi, President of the League. Thirty members including representatives of the Districts attended, prominent among them being Malik Feroz Khan, Sir M. Iqbal, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Zafar Ali and Malik Barkat Ali.

Sir Mahomed Shafi who presided referred to the Viceregal announcement regarding the Statutory Commission. A lively discussion ensued over the question of the attitude the League should adopt with regard to it. After two and a half hours' stormy discussion the following resolution moved from the chair was carried by 24 votes to 4:—

The Council of the Punjab Muslim League while placing on record its considered opinion that in the existing political conditions boycott of the Royal Commission is detrimental to the best interests of the country in general and Muslims in particular, calls on leaders of the Hindu and Muslim communities to take immediate steps towards ending the fratricidal conflict which has been the most unhappy feature of the internal situation in India during the last four years after having arrived at an amicable settlement respective of their political rights and interests non-settlement of which constitutes the root cause of the suicidal conflict and to take united action in support of India's constitutional advance towards full responsible Government within the British Empire."—A.P.

QUALITY OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

CHEAP PRODUCTION AND SUCCESSFUL COMPETITION

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Berlin.—At a meeting of the leaders of the chemical industry at Frankfurt-am-Main, Doctor Von Wimberg, Director of the Dye Trust, stated that the experiments made by the Trust for synthesising rubber had so far advanced that profitable production would begin in the near future. He declared that the quality of the synthetic rubber was equal to the natural product, while the costs of production would enable a successful competition in the world market with the latter.—Reuter's Special.

'SATISFACTORILY CONCLUDED'

FRANCO-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Paris.—M. Bokanowski, Minister of Commerce, announced that the Franco-American tariff negotiations had been satisfactorily concluded.

"Petit Journal" says that with certain reservations a decree on the subject will be issued forthwith to indicate the return to the "status quo" and America will be in a similar privileged position with regard to France as she was last August. When the expected lowering of the American tariffs affecting French products is arranged, France will consider the possibility of extending the most favoured nation treatment to certain American goods at present not affected.—Reuter's Special.

MR. MARDY JONES AT KHARAGPUR

JAMSHEDPUR, Nov. 14.

Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P., after visiting the Jamshedpur Iron Works and seeing things for himself here for three days left yesterday for Kharagpur.—Free Press.

The Conference of Financial representatives of Local Governments will meet in New Delhi on 21st November and will be opened by Sir B. N. Mitra. The Conference is expected to last for three days.—A.

COPELAND BILL RESOLUTION

MR. SAILEN GHOSE'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Mr. Sailen Ghose of New York, in a special cable to the "Forward" says that he appreciates the Congress resolution on the Copeland Bill and urges that India should send funds to New York immediately and appeals to the Indian Press to carry on a strong propaganda in behalf of their activities.—Free Press.

TOTAL PROHIBITION IN THE PUNJAB

RESOLUTION TABLED IN COUNCIL

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

No less than twenty non-official resolutions have been ballotted for discussion in the Punjab Legislative Council at its meetings on 23rd and 24th November. Shaikh Faiz Muhammad recommends Government to take steps to secure the appointment of a Muslim Barrister of the Punjab Bar to the Lahore High Court Bench at the earliest opportunity. Chaudhuri Afzal Haq urges the appointment of a Committee of non-official members of the Council to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Ogilvie, the present Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, in his capacity as Executive and Administrative Officer. Mian Ahmad Yarkhan recommends that the policy of total prohibition should be accepted as the goal to be reached within fifteen years while Sardar Pratap Singh asks for the refund of fines of those Gurdwara prisoners who had remained non-violent during Gurdwara agitation. Two members Lala [illegible]han Lal and Lala Bodhraj ask Government to announce that it is their policy to encourage and promote Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine in the Punjab.—A. P.

NEILL SATYAGRAHA

DIFFERENCES BRING ABOUT CESSATION

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

Mr. Murthy, leader of the Neill Statue Satyagraha movement, announces that the satyagraha has been suspended owing to differences of opinion between those conducting it. He says he is ready to retire and hand over all papers to those who are willing to take up the movement.—Free Press.

IT WILL BE A BRITISH CONTRACT

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Definite proposal by the British Government for the construction of Tsana Dam by British engineers, says Observer's diplomatic correspondent, is at present before the Abyssinian Government, and it is assumed by everyone concerned that the contract will be a British contract.—Reuter.

ROYAL COMMISSION CONDEMNED

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S CABLE TO AUTHORITIES

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The Secretary of the Indian Association, Calcutta, has sent the following cable to Premier Baldwin, Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Henry Pollan:

"The Indian Association strongly condemns the proposed Commission, excluding Indians as an unmerited slight and urges the appointment of Indians. Therefore even now instead of the Select Committees suggested, the Indian Association urges that Committees of Central and Provincial Legislatures, representing all parties and groups therein as also some prominent Indians outside, should be empowered to examine witnesses, draft constitutions for India and provinces and submit their reports to Government and Parliament which should be treated as the authoritative demand of India and considered by Parliament."—Free Press.

JAPANESE BUDGET ESTIMATES

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Tokio.—Budget estimates comprising a revenue of £ 164 million sterling and an expenditure of £176 million sterling (the latter including £26 million sterling for the Navy and £22 million for the Army) show increases of £8,50,000 and £16,50,000 sterling respectively.—Reuter.

SHANKARACHARYA FOR SHARDAPITH

BARODA, Nov. 12

The Huzur has sanctioned the selertion of Swami Shree Chandrashekhar as the new Jagatguru Shankaracharya of Dwarka Shardapith. The installation ceremony will take place on the 19th instant.—A.P.

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TROTZKY AND ZINOVIEFF

EXCLUSION FROM PARTY ORGANISATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Moscow.—The official Tas Agency states that party organisations throughout Russia have passed resolutions urging the immediate exclusion from the party of M. Trotzky, M. Zinovieff and other Opposition leaders and their release from duties.—Reuter.

ARMY QUARTERS SET ON FIRE

ALARMING REPORTS FROM HANKOW

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Shanghai.—A report from Hankow says that thousands of leaderless soldiers roaming in the native city and continually augmented by the arrival of defeated troops from down the river combined with a mob and continued looting started on Saturday by Tangsengchis' bodyguard who, before leaving for Yochow, looted the silver stocks of the native banks and set fire to the army headquarters of the adjacent British Concession. The fire brigade from latter prevented flames spreading. The Chinese authorities have barricaded the Concessions area which is crowded with Chinese refugees and have drafted in additional police.—Reuter.

VICEROY ON TOUR,

VISIT TO SIND CONCLUDED.

KARACHI, Nov. 13.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin concluded their visit to Sind at noon today. After attending Holy Communion at Holy Trinity Church, their Excellencies drove to Kimari, where they were met by the Chairman and Trustees of the Karachi Port Trust. Embarking on a steam launch, the party were taken round the Karachi harbour as far as the west wharf, the first section of which has just been completed. Their Excellencies inspected the new wharf and the remaining portion of the scheme for extending Karachi's shipping accommodation was explained to them by the Chairman of the Trust.

At five minutes past twelve their Excellencies boarded the steamship "Dumana" and after taking leave of the Commissioner in Sind and other officials, they sailed for their tour in Cutch and Kathiawar. The departure was private and their Excellencies left amid the booming of saluting guns from the Manora battery.—A. P.

FASHIONABLE HOTEL ON FIRE

8 PERSONS KILLED 13 INJURED

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Chicago.—Eight women and children have been killed and thirteen injured as the result of a fire in a fashionable hotel here. Many were trapped on the third floor by the flames roaring up the lift shaft.—Reuter.

SERIOUS STEAMER COLLISION

NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH STEAMERS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Oslo.—The Norwegian steamer "Tysla" from Calcutta and the Swedish steamer "Nanking" from Vladivostok have put in here damaged as the result of a collision.—Reuter.

FOR SAFE-GUARDING HINDUS RIGHTS.

ARYA SAMAJ TO CALL UPON VOLUNTEERS TO SACRIFICE LIFE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

A communique outlining their course of action has been issued by Shri Narayan Swami, President of the Arya Raksha Sammiti which was constituted during the All-India Arayan Congress, for the purpose of protecting and safeguarding the interest of Hindus. The Sammiti will tour throughout the country. A deputation of leading Arya Samajists will organise volunteers' dals and collect funds. The volunteers will be called upon when all constitutional methods fail, to sacrifice their lives for protecting the interests of the Hindu community.

AERONAUTICAL DESIGNS

"MOST IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD"

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Rugby.—Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister and a party of Air Ministry technical experts will make an exhaustive test of a new Handley Page automatic slotted wing device at Cricklewood on Friday next. The slotted wing device in its present form renders it practically impossible for aeroplanes to stall the most prevalent cause of disaster. In the original form some years ago it was operated at will, but the latest development makes it automatic in operation. Aeronautical experts consider it the most important step forward made in aeronautical design since the war.—B.O.W.

A Reminder

Lest you forget.

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A short course of Sanatogen will strengthen the cells and tissues of nerves and body, increasing the quantity of red blood corpuscles.

In the "Medical Echo" of March, 1924, a physician writes on his results obtained with Sanatogen in 80 cases of anaemia. The average increase of red blood corpuscles in these cases was as high as 60% within three weeks.

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POSITIVE PROOF.

(Abstracts from letters received.)

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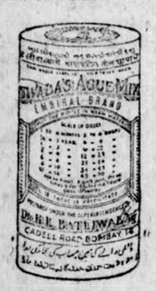

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Eases coughs, relieves the chest, reduces fever, diminishes night-sweets and cr ates a wonderful feeling of we'l being, It dries up the phlegm and makes it disappear and at the same improves the appetite.

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INSURANCE LEGISLATION IN ASSEMBLY

LALA LAJPATRAI'S SUGGESTIONS

LAXMI INSURANCE CO.'S REPORT

Following are extracts from the Third Annual Report of the Laxmi Insurance Company, Ltd, Lahore:—

During the year 1926-27, 2,919 fresh proposals for insurance of the total value of Rs. 57,57,500 were received. Out of this and the balance of the last year's pending business 2,330 proposals assuring a sum of Rs. 45,32,000 resulted into policies for which the annual premium amounts to Rs. 2,56,340 11-0. The Revenue Account of the Company shows that even after providing Rs. 3,225-2-2 towards the writing off of the preliminary expenses, it has been able to carry a sum of Rs. 1,75,570-15-2 towards the Life Assurance Fund making the total come to Rs. 2,40,000 up to the end of April, 1927. The Expense ratio during the period to the total premium comes to about 50 per cent. which was 99 per cent. in the first year and 66.7 per cent. in the second year. 24 claims arose by death on Policies assuring a sum of Rs. 29,183-3.0 including the guaranteed bonus additions. Out of these, claims to the value of Rs. 20,683-3-0 have been paid during the year. The rest are pending due to the delay of the relatives of the deceased in completing the formalities required. The Company has been able to deposit the full security of two lakhs as required by the Act with the Government and owns Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 2,60,000.

INDIANS' APATHY TOWARDS INSURANCE

Lala Lajpatrai, Chairman of the Company, in the course of his speech, said:—

You will remember that in my speech addressed to you at the First Annual General Meeting I complained of the apathy of the Indian public to the idea of insurance and also to their want of patriotism in not encouraging the Indian Companies as much as they ought to I am, however, glad to find from the report to hand of several companies that the increase has been very considerable. There was once a time when over 90 per cent. of the business done was by the foreign Companies. The change is very gratifying and I hope the future progress in this direction will be in favour of the Indian Companies. This increase of business is not only due to the changed mentality of the Indians but also to the fact that the Indian Companies are becoming more and more efficient and are able to offer equal, and sometimes better facilities to the insuring public than the foreign Companies. I wish to reiterate my appeal to the people at large generally that they must cultivate their sense of patriotism to such an extent that even if they have to suffer slightly in patronising the Indian Companies they should not hesitate to do so considering the good they will be doing to India as a whole. In all my travels round the world I observed that, no matter in what country I was, the people of that country prefer their own home-made products to that of foreign ones. I am ashamed to say that India seems to be the only place where a large body of educated people seem to give preference to foreign Companies and foreign goods People are apt to magnify the delinquencies of a few and make it an excuse for their prefering foreign enterprises. That is the reason why once more appeal to the public at large throughout the country to encourage Indian Companies, specially in the life assurance field.

EUROPEAN INSURANCE WITH INDIAN COMPANIES.

An enquiry was recently made to find out how many Europeans in India are insured with Indian Companies and it appears that there are only a handful of Europeans not domiciled in India who are so insured. Remember that a good many of the Europeans spend the best part of their lives here. They derive their income and the wealth they accumulate from this country, but they invest their savings in companies of their own native land. I have also learnt that Englishmen in India carry their patriotism to such an extent that they would not patronise even the Canadian and Australian Companies, but give preference to English Companies only. In England itself we find from the insurance directory that all the dominion and foreign Companies are able to do only 7 per cent. of the total business transacted. But in India the Dominion Companies which are doing fairly well, get the bulk of their business from the Indians only. These people fail to realize in what danger they place themselves. They have got no control over the Policy as regards management or investment of any of these Companies. They do not know who the Directors are; whether the business is sound or not and whether in case of an unfortunate failure there is any protection for them guaranteed by their own Indian Government. The present state of the law is such that the foreign companies are not obliged even to disclose the volume of business they do here or the expenses they incur nor are they in any way obliged to invest even a part of their funds in this country. This is very deplorable. Even the little control that the Government exercises and the publicity that they demand from the Indian Companies is absent in the case of foreign companies. The public in general simply goes by the amount of bonus given by these companies and fail to consider whether they have sufficient protection against fraud or mismanagement.

I have spoken thus strongly because there is a new Insurance Bill on the Legislative anvil of the Government of India. I wish to focus the attention of the public to the glaring anomalies in the existing law and I want to insist that a better and a stronger control should be exercised both on Indian and the foreign companies. Frantic efforts are being made by some of the foreign companies to capture the field at any cost.

Furthermore, it is imperative that the Government should insist on sufficient resources being kept by the foreign companies in India for the protection of their Indian Policy-holders who are insured with these foreign companies in case of bankruptcy or insolvency.

There are several other features to which legislation must direct itself and in this connection let me say that your Directors submitted a memorandum giving their views on the matter. From my seat in the Legislative Assembly I will do the best I can in all these respects, but I feel that we will not be able to make our voice heard in the Council Chamber unless the life insurance companies organize themselves and speak with a united voice.

Keep Your Stomach Clean and Bowels Active

That is the way to keep well. That is the way to keep the blood pure and the whole body free from the poisonous waste matters that cause so much sickness and disease.

Keep your stomach clean and bowels active.

Sound, helpful advice that is easy to follow, because the only medicine necessary is the weekly dose of

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Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.

BERAR LAND REVENUE CODE

SCIENTIFIC WAY OF IMPOSING LAND TAX.

(From A Correspondent).

BULDANA, Nov. 9.

Mr. Aney, M.L.A., delivered a lecture under Mr. Kanitkar's presidentship in the evening in Garde Library compound on the Berar Land Revenue Code referred for reconsideration to the Legislative Committee by the Government of India. Mr. Aney laid stress on the necessity of maintaining the word "owner" in defining relationship of a cultivator to his land, by quoting Vedic verses and describing recitals in old documents of pre-British period relating to land transactions. He laid emphasis on the necessity of the word as that would make land assessment liable to all tests of a proper tax. He criticized the method of estimating crops in annas, without reference to actual outturn per acre, and explained that cultivation ought to be treated like other business for finding out net profits by deducting for depreciation of stock, sinking fund, personal labour, etc., and urged that the state should claim a portion of net profit so worked out even upto half if necessary This would be the proper and scientific way of imposing land tax. Tests of market prices and letting values of land which referred to a small percentage of total land under cultivation, were vitiated by several adventitious circumstances and could not supply certainty which was secured by finding out net profit calculated according to business methods, constantly applied by the Government of India in their departments like Railways and other concerns. He mentioned that the Government of India has partly admitted the value of this date by making provision for it in their amendment, but had not yet accepted it as the only unfailing test in this behalf. He urged upon the audience to insist upon their representation in the Committee supporting these views which have been incorporated in the draft by the old Committee. Mr. Aney delivered another lecture on the same subject at Mehkar on 10th November. A resolution was passed by the meeting urging representation to put these views before the Berar Legislative Committee on December 5.

WANTED A SCHOOL FOR DHORAJI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is to be regretted that the Mahomedans of Dhoraji are in deep sleep. The establishment of a high school with affiliations from the local University will, no doubt, be the foundation-stone of our future hopes. This humble and passionate appeal is addressed to the Muslim Society of Dhoraji in the hope that it would meet with a ready and liberal response.—Yours, etc.,

Y. N. DALAL.

REVISION OF PRAYER BOOK.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Rugby.—A measure authorising reform of the English prayer book, which recently received the approval of the Church Assembly will come before Parliament within the next few weeks. If the requisite majority is forthcoming in both Houses it will at once take effect. Parliament may reject but it is not empowered to amend it. It seems probable that there will be considerable opposition to revision. Dislike of certain of the proposed changes is strongly emphasised in a letter which is published to-day from the Home Secretary Sir William Joynson-Hicks who is expected to be the principal spokesman in Parliament of the Evangelical Party. He suggests that the measure should be referred back to the Church Assembly which might meantime embody in a separate measure those parts of the new book about which there is almost general agreement. —B.O.W.

PROVINCIAL MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

It is understood that Rai Rajeshwar Bali, Minister of Education, Nawab Mahomed Yusuf, Minister of Local Self-Government, Mr. Pannalal, Education Secretary and Rai Sahib Pandit Suraj Din Bajpai, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, will represent the United Provinces Government at the conference of Provincial Ministers at Delhi.—A. P.

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VOL XV NO. 169— BOMBAY TUESDAY NOVEMBER 15 1927 ONE ANNA

THIS IS JUSTICE!

FOLLY OF GOING TO LAW

LAW BATTLES WITH PUBLIC MONEY

LEGAL GLADIATORS' HAIRSPLITTING, UNREAL SUBTLETIES.

Sir Edward Parry passes a severe indictment against the way in which justice is dealt out to litigants in these days in the columns of the "Sunday Chronicle." He compares the law courts to the prover bial monkey requisitioned to decide the dispute between two cats over a piece of loaf. "It seems absurd in this age of speed and hustle, when in every depart ment of business, travel and sport mankind is breaking records in its contests with time and space, that old father Antic the Law goes jogging along the old road ticking off the guineas on his taxing machine and getting nowhere."

The days of 'Jarndyce vs. 'Jarndyce' are not ended.

There is, it appears, a law-suit, still going strong, that has already lasted five years. No fewer than thirty judges have had a nibble at it. But I gather that there is plenty of fodder in it yet. Just at the moment it has retired to those shady groves where the Official Referee is High Priest, and he and a few learned counsel are browsing on it quietly and peaceably.

ALL ABOUT "NOTHING."

This particular matter seems, as far as I can make out from the report before me, to be developing according to plan.

"What does it all come to?" asks the O.R. after listening to a long argument of counsel.

"Nothing!" replied the counsel on the other side.

"Nothing?" queried the O.R. and did not wait for an answer, since we read:—"The court then adjourned."

I will watch the growth of this legal orchid and if it ever flowers into a legal verdict I will let you know about it. But, meanwhile, why is the law's delay as crying an evil to-day as it was in the days of good Queen Bess?

It seems absurd in this age of speed and hustle, when in every department of business, travel and sport, mankind is breaking records in its contests with time and space, that old Father Antie the Law goes jogging along th cold road ticking off the guineas on his taxing machine and getting nowhere.

Whose fault is it? Not the judge's certainly. As soon as a lawyer reaches the bench, he is quickly convinced of the futile waste of time of listening day by day to orations which bring him neither refreshment nor refreshers.

A little while ago Mr. Justice Younger tried a case about the ownership of a hedge and ditch in rural Surrey. For four days the court listened to four distinguished counsel, instructed by two eminent firms of solicitors, and to a long array of expert witnesses and ancient inhabitants.

The judge pointed out the folly of the litigants, as the value of the land was not worth an hour's costs, and he entered judgment for the plaintiff for £1. As the defendant had paid £5 into court he took the pool in the shape of costs.

Now I gather that these parties were wealthy folk, out in pursuit of a legal gamble, and having enjoyed five days' sport were ready to foot the bill without grumbling.

But what about poor people who find themselves in Chancery or some other legal danger zone through no fault of their own. Mr. Justice Clauson made a protest against the waste of small estates administered in the Chancery Division, where the little money available was frittered away in costs.

WASTE OF SMALL ESTATES.

He made the sane suggestion that rather than a little estate should be wasted in costs it should be handed over to the Public Trustee to divide up as he thought best, "as sitting like acadi under a palm tice he will be able to do justice to the wretched children concerned."

Now there is good sense in this suggestion, and the Public Trustee is not as other officials are. For if he were I would rather pay the costs of the law than risk the justice of bureaucracy. The "law's delay" is easier to bear than the "insolence of office", though Hamlet brackets them at even weights. It often happens that a citizen has to seek the protection of the law from the solicitude of departmentalism.

A CRICKETER'S BENEFIT.

Only the other day a bright notion came into the head of one of the young gentlemen in the Revenue Department that it would be worth while to try and annex a share of a professional cricketer's benefit match by way of income tax—one would have thought that even in Whitehall it would have occurred to someone having responsibility that such an action was "not cricket."

Legally it was a great contest. The "pro." won the first match, but the department carried him up through a heirarchy of tribunals to the House of Lords. How much of the taxpayers' money was wasted on legal gladiators history does not relate, but like all good stories it ended happily. The "pro." I am thankful to say, brought home the Ashes.

Now it is possible that the cricketer had friends behind him, but, in any case, it must have given him an anxious time to have to defend his livelihood against the greed of the tax-gatherer.

A poor man in a law-suit with a Department or a Corporation or a large public company has to risk his savings and his home and furniture, whilst his opponents fight with the taxes, rates, or shareholders' money behind them.

I do not see how you can hope to eliminate costs from litigation any more than you can make war without waste. Costs are the natural perquisite of the lawyer. This has been so from the days of the cave men and the anthropoids in the forest, as we may learn from folklore.

THE MONKEYS AND THE APE.

The fable tells us that two young monkeys found a cheese and quarrelled over the ownership of it. A wise old ape passing by offered to decide their dispute, and they handed him the cheese. In modern legal language this is called "bringing the estate into court."

The ape broke the cheese in two, and, taking a pair of scales, placed a half in each scale. He was clearly intent on equitable distribution. The shares did not balance, so the ape broke off a lump from the heavier piece and munched it slowly.

The other piece was now too heavy, and had to be dealt with in like manner, and in his zeal for accurate decision the ape kept breaking off alternate lumps of cheese until the litigants grew anxious and offered to settle their quarrel by taking each his share of the remainder.

But this the old ape would not allow. "I have wasted a lot of my time over your wretched dispute," he said, "and it is only seemly that you should leave me these miserable remnants as my reward."

LAW WILL NEVER BE CHEAP.

The justice of this was obvious and the young monkeys retired sorrowfully, marvelling at the great wisdom of the ape.

This is the oldest decision on costs, and is still a leading case held in great esteem by the legal descendants of the wise old ape.

I think it is a law of nature that if you have litigation you must incur costs, just as in the old days if you settled your suit by the ordeal of battle you had to incur wounds. I think costs are too extravagant, and could be lowered, but law will never be cheap.

That is why before costs are incurred there should be some official efforts at conciliation. I have no doubt that conciliation will in the near future replace the present waste of litigation. It is the only way.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL WITHOUT DEPARTMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The heads of High Court departments being men of high legal erudition and only next to Judges the action of the Hon. the Chief Justice in overhauling the work of the departments is not a day too early and not unsound in the main. The Chief Justice's motto seems to be work is worth and worth is work. He works to make others work. The list of his activities is never closed. It is the utmost we can say for the good of it is not unmixed.

The Judges' rank-roll in Bombay against that in Calcutta is meagre. Nobody knows why Government are so exceedingly slow and sliding in making the nominations. Only seven out of the ten Bombay places are filled at present. Numerous cases are waiting to take their turn of hearing for an unconscionably long length of time. But what is worse is that the High Court holds its sittings for only one hundred sixty-three days out of the three hundred sixty-five of the year. Until Sir Amberson looks into and sets these matters right Bombay's approval of his present resolution must necessarily be qualified.

The High Court's example is catching. It has infected the Principals and Head Masters of our High Schools who think that their duty is to follow suit and hold the classes for one hundred sixty-three days in the year the whilst making terrible inroads in one shape or another on parental pockets. The result is that the proportion of unlearning far exceeds the acquirement. It is too too shameful. If parents only knew how to protest! But they do not.

The newspapers give a list of the High Court departments to be surveyed. There is the Official Assignee's, the Master in Equity's, the Prothonotary and Registrar's and some others. But the Advocate-General's is distinguished by its absence. The fact is that the Advocate-General has no department or office staff to boast of except an old clerk. The Advocate-General cannot be constantly talking and explaining to the large number of the public waiting upon him on business. He must correspond and yet in absence of the wherewithals he is unable to do so. The solitary weather-beaten pen-propellor could only attend to strict matters of routine and fix up appointments.

The Advocate-General has very arduous duties to perform, and having no staff it is but natural that he should do more talking than writing. The writer has personal experience of this. The Advocate-General has to advise Government on questions referred to him by the Solicitor to Government. He has also to appear for Government or the public in Sessions cases, suits under the Charitable Endowments Act, motions in regard to members of the Bar etc. I believe he holds a standing retainer from Government carrying an emolument of rupees two thousand five hundred a month plus substantial fees for appearances in Court. It is such a pity, therefore, to be forced to believe that such an officer should have no department or staff.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. BANAJI.

14 Tarachand Building,
Hughes Road, Chowpatty.

IN THE COUNTRY OF MISS MAYO'S PATRONS.

EARLY MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND.

According to the "Sunday Express," of October 23, a delegation of women was to visit the Home Secretary on November 8 to call attention to the fact that "it is possible for a girl of twelve to marry a boy of fourteen in Great Britain, and to ask the Government to take steps to remedy the evil."

"It is an abominable thing that in a highly civilised country like ours such marriages are allowed to take place," said Miss F. Barry, Secretary of the St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, to a representative of the "Sunday Express."

"We hear a good deal about the child marriages in India. Indian children have been married at the age of twelve, and even younger, for centuries, and the Women's Indian Association in Madras has spent a great deal of time trying to get the marriage age raised to sixteen.

"While the home country allows its children to marry at twelve and fourteen respectively, there is little hope of such legislation being introduced into India and other countries where it is vitally necessary."

In the figures given by the Women's Council, it appears that there have been no marriages of girls of twelve in this country for twelve years.

NO HOME LIFE.

Girls of fourteen, however, have been married as recently as last year.

In the year 1924:—

Marriage Age.	Girls Married.
14	.. 5
15	.. 19

In the year 1925:—

14	.. 2
15	.. 24

In the year 1926:—

14	.. 4
15	.. 34

"I frequently come into contact with cases of child marriages," said an East End court missionary to a "Sunday Express" representative.

"It is safe to say that such marriages result in nothing but an unbroken chain of tragedy. The children get married, living only too often with their parents. They have children long before they are in a position to keep themselves, let alone any one else, and have absolutely no conception of the meaning of home life.

"Girls of sixteen or seventeen come to me with babies in their arms to complain that their husbands are out with boy friends. Boys come to me because they are unable to make their wives realise that they have more claim upon their time than girl friends.

"Frequently the marriage has to be dissolved because one or other of the parents contract other alliances, and the children are left to fend for themselves.

A sidelight on the question of irresponsibility appeared only a few weeks ago, when a woman at Wilesden told the court that her husband thought more of playing with other boys than of looking after his wife and children.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 15TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, live and learn of thy lean and fat future, flabby and fatuent though your past had been Dr. Bernard Hollander has said that "three things are necessary in this busy hustling world—a clear head, a warm heart, and a thick skin." You possess more or less the first two requisites in amazing combinations, permutations and trans-mutations. Your head is as clear as (1) that of the bald politician (bald in action, not in pate) Mr. Baldwin, and (2) that of Lord Bragenhead, who seeing that their way on the Indian ocean is now clear has given us the Upas tree of Reforms—which would prove to India just like a snake which has grabbed a mole. If it swallows it down it may die. If it drops it, it would be blind: (So the proverb-makers say, I have not enquired at the Prince of Wales' Museum). And as regards your heart, Lord bless it, it is so warm, as Bombay is now, or even the heart of the Tory Government is warm for India, when it oozes out sympathy from its every clogged pore! As regards the warmth of your heart about the opposite sex, the better said the less. A Reynolds is not born yet to write about its mysteries. Your are sadly lacking in possessing the third requisite of the doctor referred to above, viz., a thick skin, that is the "chandi" of a pachyderm. Nature has given the elephant, the rhinoceros, the dinnausaurus, the "sekdumjadichamdisaurus", thick skin purposely—to protect themselves from ravages of weather and their foes, animal or man. It does not give man thick skin. If you want to acquire it, go to Blighty, there you'll learn all the arts and crafts of acquiring a thick skin though outwardly posing yourself to possess a delicate one combined with a sharp ear.

HOW EGYPT VINDICATED ITS SELF-RESPECT

MILNER COMMISSION COLD-SHOULDERED

SENSATIONAL AND SUCCESSFUL BOYCOTT.

We published on Saturday extracts from Mr. Fenner Brockway's book regarding Egypt's boycott of the Milner Commission. The following from Mr. George Young's "Egypt" will be read with interest:—

"It had been generally recognised by us that a working relationship must be restored between English and Egyptians as soon as the strikes were over. The High Commissioner had made use of the lull for leave, and had made use of his leave to get a sop that might bring his Cerberus to hand. But it was wrongly assumed at home that the rebellion was over. Consequently, his proclamations (November 10, 1919), declared that our policy in Egypt was "to preserve autonomy under British protection and to develop the system of self-government under Egyptian rule; to establish a constitutional system in which, under British guidance, as far as may be necessary, the Sultan, his Ministers, and the elected representatives of the people may. . . co-operate in the management of Egyptian affairs," and, finally, "to send to Egypt a Mission to work out the details of a Constitution, and in consultation with the Sultan's Ministers and representative Egyptians, to undertake the preliminary work." In plain English, the Protectorate and the subordination of Egyptians was to be maintained as the basis of a new Constitution which, it was recognised, could only be imposed with the co-operation and consent of Egypt.

BOYCOTT ORDERED.

Zaghlul in Paris and his Nationalist supporters in Cairo, saw at once the opportunity that was offered them by the sending of a Mission which depended for its success on co-operation, yet made no real concession in principle. The order was given for the boycotting of the Mission, and a barrage of anti-British propaganda was laid down against it. The agitation was in no way discouraged by the internment of the President and prominent members of the Committee of Independence and by the suspension of Nationalist newspapers. Members of the suspended Legislative Assembly and Provincial Councils met and protested. So did the Ulema, the Notables, the Omdehs, the Bar, the Colleges and the Schools. The agitation could not indeed, be kept within the limits of the boycott. Public demonstrations raged, the schools rebelled, the mobs again began to riot. The villagers, where the repression had been severest, could be kept quiet. But the town mobs that had been let off easy began to break loose. There was looting, followed by loss of life when the troops cleared the streets. The most serious riots were just outside the Abdin Palace and in the Muski (November 16), where over a hundred rioters were killed and wounded. Foreign shops were sacked, foreign heads broken, and the mob showed itself more irresponsible and less purposeful than in the earlier disorders. For these outbreaks were mainly formidable as showing that the use of mob violence was getting out of control. But they achieved their immediate object. Mohamed Said took advantage of the rejection of his representations against the despatch of the proposed Mission to resign (November 25). The only substitute who could be found was a Copt, Yussef Wahab, who had represented that community in almost every Cabinet since the murder of Bontros in 1910. An attempt was also made to form a party of Independent Liberals, to carry on co-operation, but the infant proved still-born. Yessef and his Ministers lived anxious lives, and narrowly escaped assassination more than once. His "Government" was satisfied with remaining in existence, and risked no further exertion.

His Majesty's Government was seriously displeased but undismayed. Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons declared that: "British supremacy exists in Egypt, British supremacy is going to be maintained. Let no one in Egypt or out of Egypt make any mistake on that cardinal principle." Lord Curzon in the House of Lords contrasted the savagery of Egypt with the civilisation of the Sudan. Under cover of these "heavies" the Milner Mission arrived (December 10 1919), itself carrying big guns. Besides Lord Milner, there was Sir John Maxwell, Sir Rennet Rodd, and Mr. Lloyd, the Secretary, all with good Egyptian records. Also a representative of Liberalism, another of Labour, and a third of International Law. But no Egyptian.

A SENSATIONAL SUCCESS.

From the first it was evident that the boycott of the Mission was going to be an even more sensational success than had been the sabotages and the strikes. For the Commission found itself subjected to a picketting worthy of Poplar, a boycott that would have done credit to Tipperary, and a taboo of Polynesian rigour. Its members, even on individual excursions, found themselves cold-storaged by a frigid escort and cold-shouldered by all and sundry. If the legal member went to witness a sitting of the Law Court the Bar got up and left in a body. When the Liberal member (Mr. J. A. Spender) successfully evaded a hostile demonstration at Tanta there was a riot. The Commission left after three months (March, 1920), having learnt more about Egyptian nationalism and less about the Egyptian nation than it had hoped. But it had at least been wholly convinced as to the necessity of restoring co-operation—a necessity not only political, but also economic.

The departure of the Commission was celebrated by the meeting at Zaghlul's house of five-sixths of the members of the old Legislative Assembly, who unanimously passed a resolution nullifying all measures enforced since the prorogation of the Assembly, including the decree proclaiming the Protectorate. Other resolutions proclaimed national independence, the mandate of the Wafd, and Egyptian sovereignty over the Sudan. The rather ineffective retort of the British was the reintroduction of the preventive Press censorship, relaxed since the restoration of order."

—From "Egypt" by George Young in "The Modern World Series."

NATIONALISM IN TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of "Asiyasat" writes:—

The most valuable factor in the present awakening in Turkey is the spirit of Nationalism among the Turkish youth. Turkish leaders of Angora even in the days of greatest difficulties did not overlook this movement and always guided it properly. What is the object of this movement? Its object is to 'nationalise' Turkey from one end to the other, and to make of it a purely "Turkish Nation" It cannot be doubted that Turkey is making full use of this awakening. This awakening has a meaning for Turkey—a meaning of which Turkey had been ignorant for centuries together. It is only now that Turkey is completely free from foreign intervention.

This movement has completely destroyed the structure of old Turkey. There was a time when Turks were "aliens" in their own fatherland but the time has now changed. The republic has now passed laws to deal with the foreigners. The days of "capitulations" and "settlements" have ended. All foreigners have to obey the laws of the land. Not only that. The trading firms have to keep their accounts in Turkey, they can employ Turks only as their servants. Schools run by the minorities have to teach the language of the country. The result is that French is being replaced by Turkish ——In these conditions it is not possible for a foreigner residing in Turkey to feel that he is not under foreign domination.

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